PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,054—NEW SERIES.
BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRAR OF TH BOMB BRAN OF T ROYAL ASI

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5987	W. A. Wheeler	23rd July.
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	30th ,,
B.I. BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4868	T. F. Creery	13th ,,
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th ,,
B.I. ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
M * GANGES	4252	T. F. Creery	10th ,,
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. INDIA	7911	R. F. Briscoe	18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	25th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5381	L. H. Moule	2nd Octr.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M* proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	A. Martinolich	3,220	1st Aug., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 660	Rs. 330	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	12th Aug.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	12th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 980	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 695

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	21st July 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 17, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	6th August.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,707	DeMaubeuge	3rd September
SAGHALIEN	4,049	Garbe	1st October.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign Money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Tuesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; to the Mofussil, postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,696 tons, on the 24th July, at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 22nd July about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA" 1,971 tons, on or about 22nd July.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 12th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,026 tons, on or about 2nd Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th July, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	16th August.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
ALGOA BAY	and
CAPE TOWN	SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 16th July, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WANTED.

REQUIRED the services of a Gentleman as CHIEF ACCOUNTANT for the Bombay Municipality. Salary Rs. 800, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,200. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 12th July, 1897.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S

ENGLISH MADE

GYMKHANA KIT

BEST QUALITY ONLY.

CRICKET AND FOOTBALL,
LAWN TENNIS,
POLO AND GOLF,
HOCKEY.
BADMINTON, RACQUETS, FIVES,
FENCING AND BOXING KIT.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LATEST POPULAR NOVELS.

HER MAJESTY'S GREATEST SUBJECT, By S. S. Thorburn. Rs. 2-10.

	Rs. A.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN. By Allan Upward	0 12
FOLLY OF PEN HARRINGTON. By Julian Sturgis. Rs. 2 and	2 8
THE CRIME AND THE CRIMINAL. By R. Marsh. Rs. 2 and	2 8
A TALE OF TWO TUNNELS. By Clarke Russell. Rs. 2 and	2 8
A DOZEN WAYS OF LOVE. By L. Dougall. Rs. 2 and	2 8
ELEMENTARY JANE. By Richard Pryce. Rs. 2 and	2 8

THE JESSAMY BRIDE, By Frankfort Moore. Rs. 2 and 2-8.

	Rs. A.
THE ROMANCE OF GOLDEN STAR. By Geo. Griffith. Rs. 2 and	2 8
CAPTAIN CASTLE. By Carlton Dawe, Rs 2 and	2 8
THE OTHER HOUSE. By Henry James. Rs. 2 and	2 8
MCLEOD OF THE CAMERONS. By Miss Hamilton. Rs. 2 and	2 8
ONLY A FLIRT. By Mrs. Jocelyn. Rs. 2 and	2 8
A MAGNIFICENT YOUNG MAN. By John Strange Winter	1

IN THE TIDEWAY. By Flora Annie Steele. Rs. 2 & 2-8.

	Rs. A.
TWO SINNERS. By T. Thicknesse	4 8
A STORY-TELLER'S PACK. By F. R. Stockton. Rs. 2 and	2 8
THE CAREER OF CANDIDA. By Geo. Paston. Rs. 2 and	2 8
A ROSE OF YESTERDAY. By Marion Crawford. Rs. 2 and	2 8
PACIFIC TALES. By Louis Becke... Rs. 2 and	2 8
SALTED WITH FIRE. By George Macdonald. Rs. 2 and	2 8

JANE, A SOCIAL INCIDENT. By Marie Corelli. Re. 1-8.

	Rs. A.
THE TOMBSTONE TREASURE. By Fergus Hume. Rs. 1-2 and	1 8
THE WHITE HECATOMB. By W. S. Scully. Rs. 2 and	2 8
MAURICE QUAIN. By Morley Roberts Rs 2 &	2 8
THE WOOING OF MAY. By Alan St. Aubyn. Rs. 2 and	2 8
THE FOUR WINDS. By H. Sinjohn	4 8
A MAN OF HONOUR. By W. C. Irwin. Rs. 2 and	2 8

FLANNEL SUITS

NEW STYLES BEST SOFT WOOL.
(Lounge Coats, Vests, and Trousers.)

TROPICAL TENNIS	BEST TENNIS TWEED	BEST TENNIS FLANNEL	TENNIS CASHMERE
Rs. 33.	Rs. 38.	Rs. 44.	Rs. 48.

ASQUITH & LORD, TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CAUTION!

BAHADUR CIGARS.

OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS," and to note:

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown:
A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.

3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."

In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.

Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

LATEST (1897) DESIGNS

FINE SAXONY SUITINGS.

LIGHT WEIGHT ALL WOOL } Rs. 38-4 CASH.

IMMENSE RANGE OF PATTERNS.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming grounds, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply to [illegible] Advertising Dept. "Gazette Office, Bombay.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

ANEROID BAROMETERS AND THE WEATHER.

IT has been objected that the ANEROID is too sensitive of slight passing changes in the Weather, and raises false alarms, but we think this is preferable to grudging admission of change when it is impossible to think of going out—the sort of conduct to be expected from most Mercurial Barometers.

Besides you can carry an Aneroid about anywhere, in Camp, by train, on an Elephant or even a Camel, the movement will not injure it; but in the other kind the Mercury would certainly pump the end of the Tube out before it had been carried a mile.

	Rs.	a.
HALL BAROMETER in Fancy Bronze and Mahogany case, entire diameter 13 in. and 6 in. dial	24	0
HALL BAROMETER in plain Oak case, entire diameter 8 in. and 6 in. dial	25	0
HALL BAROMETER in fancy Oak case, entire diameter 11 in. and 8 in. dial, will open and bolt dial	30	0
TABLE BAROMETER, metal gilt and nickel case 3 in. dial	30	0
HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany case, entire diameter 10 in. and 6 in. metal dial	32	0
HALL BAROMETER, metal case, entire diameter 6½ in. and 5 in. dial	35	0
HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany, entire diameter 11 in. and 8 in. dial	38	8
HALL BAROMETER, plain Oak case, entire diameter 11 in. and 6½ in. dial	40	0
HALL BAROMETER, metal case, entire diameter 18 in. 2½ in. dial	75	0
HALL BAROMETER, nickel case, entire diameter 10 in. and 9 in. dial	98	0

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS

FOR MEASURING ALTITUDES.

Consists of a Highly Sensitive Aneroid Barometer and a sliding Vernier for regulating the starting point. The index is marked with scale of feet extending up to 15,000. In ascending a mountain the needle will indicate the altitudes attained. In a Railway Journey over the Ghauts the traveller may see the wonderful Climb and Descent he is unconsciously accomplishing silently and faithfully verified by the needle of his Pocket Aneroid.

Rs. 80, Rs. 100 and Rs. 135.

THERMOMETERS

GUARANTEED ACCURATE.

	Rs.	a.
IN BOXWOOD 10½ in. Centigrade and Fahrenheit	3	8
IN FROSTED GLASS 10 in. ditto with brass mountings for fixing to wall	6	0

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HANDSOME PRESENTS.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
SILVERINE BELTS AND BUCKLES.
LEATHER AND SUNDRY GOODS.
ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
CONFECTIONERY, CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, &c., &c.

TOYS! TOYS!! DOLLS! DOLLS!!
TRICYCLES. BOYS' CRICKET SETS.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF PERFUMERY.

- Trufit's Euchrisma
- Mrs Allen's Hair Restorer
- Rimmel's Hair Dye
- Eau de Bolot
- Fleur de Riz
- Royal Powder
- Superfine Violet Powder
- Pears' Soap
- Carbolic Soap
- Shaving Soap
- Lime Juice and Glycerine
- Lubin's Scent, Assorted
- Vienna Scent
- Florida Water
- Rimmel's Pomade
- Piver's Eau de Tonic
- French Assorted Scent in Boxes
- Egg Julep Trufits
- Rowland's Kalydor
- Bay Rum
- Dr. Pierre's Dentifrice
- Floriline
- Poudre de Riz
- Poudre de Java
- Vinolia Soap
- Terrebene Soap
- Pears' Balls of sizes
- French Soap, Assorted
- Brilliantine
- Atkinson's Scent, Assorted
- Honey Water
- Lavender Water
- Glycerine Pomade
- Piver's Eau de Oppoponax
- Bloom of Roses
- Opalin Powder
- Extract of Elder Flowers
- Golden Hair Wash
- Eau de Figaro
- Piver's Dentifrice
- Champhorated Chalk
- Camphorated Myrrh and Chalk
- Rose Leaf Powder
- Cuticura Soap
- Honey Soap
- Pears' Otto Rose Soap
- Rowland's Macassar Oil
- Cosmetique
- Symth and Nephew Scent
- Eau de Cologne
- Aqua Geneva
- Photocrome Pomade
- Piver's Eau de Rose
- Loyd's Euxis
- Eau de Toilet
- Velentine

BOLTON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.........£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.........£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge.
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency:—

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

MANSFIELD BROS.,

Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO COMMEMORATE

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK
Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

BEEHIVE BRANDY

Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

- D. C. OOMRIGUR.
- D. D. BARIA.
- E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.
- S. C. OOMRIGUR.
- R. A. IRANI.
- DENISON & Co.
- J. F. KUTHOKE.
- E. P. BATTLIWALLA & Co.
- F. P. PEER.
- MORENAS & Co.
- JAMSHED N. GUZDUR.
- C. D. DAMANIA.
- H. D. MOOLAN.
- M. P. BARIA.
- PESTONJEE MANECKJEE.
- J. N. KAPADIA.
- P. M. DAMANIA.
- P. C. SHROFF.
- A. C. SHROFF.

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, are prepared to receive tenders for the landing and stacking of COAL at their Mazagon Depot or Mody Bay, also for loading and shipping therefrom, and for hire of Coal Barges, for one year from 1st August next. Full particulars on application to the undersigned, to whom tenders should be submitted by 31st current. The lowest or any tender may not be accepted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

HOTEL FOR SALE IN QUETTA.

"THE LANSDOWNE HOTEL," well furnished, with Billiard Table, &c. The only Hotel in Quetta; affording a capital opportunity to an energetic man. Apply to—

D. MacBEAN,
The Bank House, Quetta.

WE have been APPOINTED by PALMERS SHIPBUILDING and IRON Co., Ld., of Yarrow, Sole Agents for India, Burmah and Ceylon for their high class "Palmers Cycles" and are prepared to furnish prices, etc., on application.

W. CROWDER & Co.,
Bombay and Calcutta.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a suit has been instituted in the Calcutta High Court, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, being suit No. 780 of 1896 by BHOYRUB NATH ROY and others carrying on business under the name, style and firm of BHIM CHARAN SHAROOP CHUNDER ROY, at No. 61, Bolloram Mosumdar's Street, against PETER POGOSE and RUTTONJEE DHURAMSEE, lately carrying on business under the name, style and firm of P. POGOSE and Co., at No. 54-55 Radhabazar Street, praying for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 5,367-11-9 as the price of goods sold and delivered together with such interest thereon from the 14th day of September, 1893, as the Court will allow and the costs of the said suit.

SEN & Co.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

Calcutta, the 16th day of July, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 4th August, 1897, for the supply of :—

500 TONS OF RANGOON, MOULMEIN, OR SIAM TEAK LOGS.

for delivery at the rate of 250 tons per month commencing not later than 1st September 1897.

2. Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Locomotive premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment, shewing clearly whether the timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th July, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 4th August, 1897, for the supply of :—

250 TONS OF WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS

of Calicut, Poon, Benteak, or Siamese hard-wood in three different sizes, samples of which can be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

2. Specifications and forms of Tender with particulars of delivery can be obtained from the undersigned, and must be sent to the Agent's Office, with a deposit of Rs. 1,000, as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the contract, in case of failure on the contractor's part the Railway Company may cancel the contract and forfeit the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th July, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 4th August, 1897, for the supply of :—

110 TONS OF TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

2. Specifications and forms of Tender with particulars of delivery can be obtained from the undersigned, and must be sent to the Agent's Office, with a deposit of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the contract, in case of failure on the contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the contract and forfeit the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th July, 1897.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

21, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
Portuguese Road, Dadar, and East Street, Poona.

BUSINESS HOURS 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

NOTICE.—Papers and Periodicals are delivered and collected at the Residences of Subscribers in all parts of Bombay, its Suburbs and Bandora by the Library Messengers.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

FIRST HAND READING.

For Perusal of the "Bombay Gazette" (Morning delivery), Six New Weeklies (one every day, available for 24 hours), and four New Magazines (one every week, available for 3 days).

Monthly, Rs. 4, Quarterly Rs. 11.

SECOND HAND READING.

For Perusal of the "Bombay Gazette" (Evening delivery), Six Weeklies (one week old), and four Magazines (3 weeks old),

Monthly, Rs. 3, Quarterly, Rs. 8-8.

The "Bombay Gazette" delivered in the morning is removed at 10 a.m., and that given in the evening is collected at 10 a.m. next day.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR SELECTION.

NEWSPAPERS—(Weekly).

Ally Sloper's Half Holiday
Answers
Black and White
British Medical Journal
Catholic Fireside
Catholic Times and Opinion
Daughter, The
Forget-Me-Not
Golden Penny
Graphic
Home News
Home Chat
Illustrated London News
Ladies' Gazette
Ladies' Pictorial
Lancet
Lloyd's Weekly
Overland Mail
Penny Illustrated
Pearson's Weekly
People
Pick-Me-Up
Punch
Queen
St. James's Budget
Saturday Review
Scraps
Sketch
Sketchy Bits
Spectator
Sporting and Dramatic News
Success
Tablet, Catholic
Times, London
Tit Bits
To-day
Truth
Vanity Fair
Weekly Times and Echo
Westminster Budget
Woman's Life
World
English Mail, Bombay

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS (Monthly).

Cassell's Family Magazine
Chambers' Journal
Cornhill Magazine
Contemporary Review
Family Herald
Fortnightly Review
Harper's Magazine
Idler
Ladies' Realm
Lamp, Catholic
Leisure Hour
Macmillan's Magazine
Month, Catholic
National Review
Nineteenth Century
Pearson's Magazine
Practitioner
Review of Reviews
Strand Magazine
Temple Bar
Young Ladies' Journal
British Realm

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD JAMBLI STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July, 1897, at 4-30 p.m., by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., the Official Assignee, and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Jadowjee Peraj, an insolvent, and with the consent of the mortgagee, Mr. Nensey Narronjee, all the right, title and interest of the said Official Assignee and the said mortgagee in the following property :—

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments standing thereon, situate and being on the east side of old Jambli Street, or otherwise called Bhundari Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-two square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 737 and 1277, new Nos. 6456, old Survey Nos. 733 and 734, and new Survey No. 2387, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner formerly under No. 20 and now under Ward Nos. 1914 and 1967, and Street Nos. 1, 2, 29 and 31, and bounded on the east by the house of Joshi Khimjee Pragjee, on the west by the old Jambli Street, on the north by the 3rd Koliwada Street, and on the south by the house of Kurumsey Kanmul.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Hiralal Mulla, and Mulla, Attorneys for the vendor, at their office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, where the title deeds of the said property can also be inspected.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 20th July, 1897.

NOTICES.

AN EXCELLENT PAMPHLET
ON PLAGUE.
And the Remedies for its Cure.
By A. PEREIRA.
Can be had at Messrs. THACKER & Co., A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co. and ATMARAM SAGOON & Co., and at the PRESS.

THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned having THIS DAY taken over the duties of GENERAL SECRETARY to the above Society, will be pleased to give Railway Servants every information within his power regarding the object of the Society, and the benefits to be derived therefrom.

Forms and prospectuses on Application.

WILSON T. LIDBETTER,
General Secretary.

Bombay, 1st July, 1897.

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. (15) fifteen per Share (of Rs. 500 paid up), will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, "BELLA VISTA," Cumballa Hill, on and after TUESDAY, the 20th instant, to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 15th instant.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents,
The Textile Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Bombay, 16th July, 1897.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

CAPITAL..................Rs. 10,00,000.

GUARANTEED PENSION AND ENDOWMENT DEPARTMENT.

Any male or female by paying a subscription of Rs. 5 per month for 15 consecutive years, can secure, after such fifteen years, a pension of Rs. 10 per month till his death, and after death his nominee will be entitled to receive the full amount of subscriptions paid to the Corporation plus compound interest at Rs. 6½ per cent. per annum.

EXPLANATORY TABLE SHOWING PROFIT TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

In Years.	Actual sum paid by a Subscriber by monthly instalments of Rs. 5.	In the event of his withdrawal or discontinuance a subscriber shall receive Rs.
10	600	795
11	660	904
12	720	1,020
13	780	1,143
14	840	1,274
15	900	1,413*

*After the pensioner's death this amount will be paid to his nominee. A subscriber may pay as much more subscriptions as he likes in this DEPARTMENT on the above scale.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGE.—Loans.—Subscribers of this Department will get loans from the Corporation repayable by 25 monthly instalments.

Banking & General Agency business of every description transacted. Shares are still available. For Handbook of full information and other particulars, apply to—

PARULEKER & Co.,
Local Agents.

5, Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE STANDARD,

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to over

8 MILLIONS, STERLING.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows :—

		Rs.	a.
1 Pound	in Rs. 15 oz, post free	15	12
½ „	„ „ 7-8 oz, post free	8	0
¼ „	„ „ 3-12 oz, post free	4	4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

THE PURE AERATED WATERS,

PREPARED AT THE

VICTORIA HOTEL AERATED WATER FACTORY,

Are now obtainable at No. 2, Church Gate Street, Fort.

These WATERS are sweetened with pure Cane Sugar, Mineral Sugar is not used, and will not go stale.

TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1897.

With Portrait of His Highness
RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says :—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Aye.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAI	Cotes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY. AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per Doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	38
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	30

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..........$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA
SOURABAYA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee and Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) .... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST .... „ 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay 8th February, 1897.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... „ 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARIS BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

[illegible]
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

DERMINA ! DERMINA ! !

WHAT is it ? It is the only infallible cure for DHOBI-ITCH RINGWORM, and all PARASITICAL affections of the SKIN.

In using BEYNON'S "DERMINA" there is no Pain, no Dirt, no Greasy matter, no stained Clothing. No failure, but an Elegant, Clean, Painless, nicely scented liquid. It is immaterial how long-standing the Skin affection, DERMINA acts thoroughly.

ONE RUPEE PER BOTTLE.

BEYNON & CO., (SOLE PROPRIETORS),
OPPOSITE "WATSON'S HOTEL,"
BOMBAY, and at POONA.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JULY, 1897.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,900

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 48, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

[illegible] dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits at rates to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED, ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES, ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL	„	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
Should send for a Copy of the
NEW SCHEME LEAFLET
which explains
THE MANY ADVANTAGES
AND
UNEQUALLED BENEFITS
THE
ORIENTAL
OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND
PLACED IN TRUST
EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND
TWELVE LACS.
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED
FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manger and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

A FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

A provision for Self on retirement, or for Wife and Family in case of death.

Rs. 5000 payable on attaining the age of 55, or to the estate should death happen before the above age is reached.

THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

which is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in the East, can issue a Policy for the above amount at the following rates :—

Age next birthday.	Monthly premium.
20	Rs. 12 14 8
25	Rs. 15 0 0
30	Rs. 18 0 4
35	Rs. 22 9 8
40	Rs. 30 1 8

An additional payment of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 on the year's premium would cover all war risks for Military Officers engaged in any part of the world on active service.

Rates for other amounts and all information regarding Life Assurance given on application to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
BOMBAY.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.
THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS.............. £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MacDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.

The Two Volumes form an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

Volume II. with the Index, will be sold to registered Subscribers at 18 shillings net each with order.

Volume I. which forms a handsome large 8vo. book of 582 pages, with Illustrations, will be sold with Vol. II., the net price of the two Volumes being £1-16s. with order.

As soon as Vol. II. is issued the price of the complete work WILL BE RAISED, to £2-12-6.

Subscriptions to be sent to the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or to the MANAGER "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Picus.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdemancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident.
7. The 'Aopv' and 'Apwn' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp—and Dor.

THE STONE.
9. Natural Magnets; Meteorities and Beth-Els.
10. The Loadstone Mountain—Crete.
11. 'Mayvns, Medea and Maia—Touch-stone.
12. The Œdipus Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.

THE PILLAR.
15. The Axis asPillar
16. Divine Names in Lat.
17. The Tat of Ptah—The Tee and Umbrella.
18. The Heavens Palace and its Pillar.
19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.

THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.
22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.
24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Daphne Ag Lauros.
27. The Gods of the Druids.

POLAR MYTHS.
1. The Navels—Nave Hearth-fire—Sanctuary
2. The Rock of Ages.
3. The Arcana.
4. The North
5. The Eye of Heaven.
6. The Pole Star.

APPENDIX.
a Additions and Subtractions.
b Skeleton Argument.
c Lapses and Relapses.

VOLUME II.—(Now in the Press).

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.

THE WHEEL.
1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel.
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune.
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Romaunt of the Rose.

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.
9. Shoes of Swiftness.
10. Buddha's Footprints.
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Legs o' Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The Suastika.
15. The Labyrinth.
16. The Doric Fret.
17. The Conch-Shell.
18. The Chakra as Weapon.
19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Stone Weapons of the Gods.
21. Ceraunia, Brontia, and Ombria.

DANCING.
22. Circular Worship.
23. Right and Left.
24. Religious Dancing.
25. Leaping.
26. The Sadi.
27. Numa Pompilius.
28. The Dance of the Stars.
29. The "Dancing" Dervishes.

THE SPHERE.
30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-God.
32. The Wings of Kronos
33. Divine Birds.
34. Feathers.
35. The Egg.
36. The Winged Scarab.

SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.

KRONOS AND PTAH.
1. Kronos.
2. The Symbols O, D, & D.
3. Fallen Gods.
4. Polar versus Solar Worship.
5. The White Wall.
6. Argos, Argo, and the Argei.
7. Danae
8. Seb-Kronos.

THE KABEIROI OR KHABIRIM.
9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally.
11. The Three Kabeiroi.
12. The Two Kabeiroi
13. The Dioscuri.
14. Corybantes.
15. The Curetes.
16. The Dactyles.
17. The Telchines.
18. The Arvalian Brothers.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS—(Resumed).

THE HEAVEN'S-RIVER
1. The Milky Way.
2. The Boss.
3. The Milky Way (Resumed).
4. The Glyph
5. Holy Water.
6. Nebulæ and Meteors.
7. Weaving the Veil.

HEAVEN'S (AND AXIS) MYTHS.

THE MOUNTAIN.
1. Atlas.
2. Meru.
3. The Dual Mountain.
4. Holy Mountains generally.
5. Mountain Climbing.
6. Parsi Dakhmas.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Le Pays de Cocagne.
11. The Cow.

POLAR MYTHS.

THE NUMBER SEVEN.
1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Major
3. Thebes.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Maini, Maruts, and Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).

THE SOUTH.
1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus. Also from Volume I.
3. The Tomoye.

UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chinvadh Bridge.
3. The Heaven's box.
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS.
RAGS.
INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

'Having myself worked upon similar bases in my 'History of the Chinese Secret Societies,' and in my 'Uranographie Chinoise,' I am perhaps allowed to be a competent judge with respect to the immense lore brought to bear upon the subject by Mr. O'Neill, whose book will prove to be a new starting point in the investigation of religious myths.'

PROFESSOR GUSTAV SCHLEGEL, in Toung Pao, 1893.

"The work, whatever the individual reader may think of its conclusions abounds in ingenious and learned observations; a large body of material and many bibliographical references are brought together which any student of mythology will peruse with profit. . . . Irrespective of theory, the value of which will be generally allowed to the ingenious work of Mr. O'Neill consists especially in the suggestive material brought together, which will make it interesting to all students of mythology."—Journal of American Folk Lore, October—December, 1893.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,395
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,312½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,275
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	62
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6pr. ct.	305
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,050
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	192½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	'25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	545
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	337½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	370
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	575
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	165
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,2 0	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	23
Volkart	..	000	10	dvd Rs65	1,120
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	600
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	100	Nil	56
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	650
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	600
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	800
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,600
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	815
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,075
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	750
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	590
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	575
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,065
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	525
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	615
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	730
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	675
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	735
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	535
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,250
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	850
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	235
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	835
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	860
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Macunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	775
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	265
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	775
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,075
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.100	3,500
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs100	2,475
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2,225
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs25	365
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,235
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	900
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,270
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,015
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2,075
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	360
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs.20	345
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	660
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	625
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	55
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venaishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	790
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	...
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	175
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	95
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	170
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,600
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,650
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	58
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr. ct.	260
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs12	215
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	20
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	200
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	378
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	183
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	505
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,120
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	150
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	29xd
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Suguar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	500	...	630
The Tapti Valley	26,000	50	200	...	230

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	25-10	Noml.
China Leaf	"	25-8	..
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	25-4	
Do. do. new	"	25	
Australia, bar Gold	"	24-6	
Bombay bar Gold	"	25-3	
Sovereigns	"	16-3	
Do. Dragoons	"	16-2	
Silver 17	"	78	
Do. 17½	"	78 2	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 3-31m., 3-26a. Low water, 8-49m., 9-38a.
Entertainment to General Gatacre, Darria Mehel, Breach Candy, 9-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Lalpoora and Savitri left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Karachi, Rosetta and Dwarka entered the dock on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day (weather permitting).

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Rosetta, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., on Thursday, the 22nd instant.

THE MONSOON.—The wall of the compound of a bungalow belonging to Mr. Sorabji Tadywalla, at Nepean Sea Road, gave way, and fell on the cook-room, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 100.

MILL-HAND STRIKE.—A few of the operatives of the Jubilee Mill, at Sewree New Road, went on strike, on Saturday morning, but on the arrival of the police, the men resumed their work quietly. The police arrangements were made to prevent disorder.

RASH DRIVING—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Raoji Hari was charged with driving his victoria in a rash and negligent manner. While driving along the Carnac Road, the accused knocked down a pointsman employed by the Tramway Company. He was fined Rs. 20.

FOOTBALL.—A football match will be played, this evening, on the Cooperage, between the Rovers and Telegraph Football teams. Kick-off at 5-30 p.m., sharp. Telegraph Team—E. Chitts, J. Edwards, W. Macqueen, H. Pell, A. Michael, E. Easom, F. Harris, D. Reeves, W. Mason, E. Perkins, and T. MacRae.

THE ELECTION OF FELLOWS.—Mr. D. G. Pashye, Principal of the Gokuldas Tejpal High School, has notified his intention to stand as a candidate at the ensuing University election of Fellows by graduates. Mr. Pashye has been Principal of the school for the past three years, and has on several occasions been an examiner at the Matriculation examination.

FATAL FALL OVER BOARD.—Yessoo Gimdia, aged fifty years, a kalasee on prow No. 2917, under tindal Baji Balia, fell overboard on the morning of the 17th instant, and has not since been heard of. Deceased was steering the prow at the time, and ran it into a buoy off the Grain Bunder, with the result that the shock caused by the prow running against the buoy threw the deceased overboard.

A DISHONEST PEON.—Tukaram Danoo, a peon in the employ of Messrs. G. H. Brown and Co., was, yesterday, charged before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with theft of ten purses and one table-cloth. The property was lost some time ago, and information was given to the police, who traced the offence to the accused, from whose room part of the stolen property was recovered He was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

DISORDERLY KHOJAS.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Visram Mulji and Dawood Fagal, two Khojas, were brought up on a charge of being disorderly on the public road, near Crawford Market. The accused were fighting among themselves, and a crowd collected, which hindered the traffic. First accused was fined Rs. 10, and the second accused was warned and discharged.

BURGLARY AT SHAIK MEMON STREET.—Some time during Saturday night the firm of Ishwan Jugjeevan, dealers in coral, at Shaik Memon Street, was broken into, an entrance having been effected into the place through a back window, facing into the sweeper's gully, by removing two of the wooden bars, and cash and notes, to the amount of Rs. 592, were stolen from a box, which was found broken open. The theft was discovered by the firm's mehta, Tribhowan Mooiji, who went to open the shop on the following day.

ANJUMAN-I-IKHWANUL MUTTAFIKAH.—A maulud ceremony was held, on Saturday night, in the hall of the Anjuman by the members in honor of their late President, Maulvi Syed Karam Ali. After the maulud, Maulana Syed Fakir Mohamed Fida Saheb was proposed to the chair. A few members having used appropriate words in favor of their president, and sympathised in the sad bereavement, resolved to send condolence letter to the members of the late president, on behalf of the Anjuman, and the meeting terminated.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, will play the following programme, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

Polka	The Skylark	Kessler.
Song	Love's Old Sweet Song	Molloy.
Reminiscences of England		Godfrey.
Valse	Blumen Reigen	Fetras.
Selection	The Gondoliers	Sullivan.
Galop	Lustige Bruder	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE BOMBAY CITY MISSION—A meeting of the remaining subscribers of the above Association was held, last evening, in the Y. M. C. A Rooms, Apollo Bunder, Mr. Henry Conder being in the chair. The Rev. T. H. Greig, the secretary, reported that the work had been suspended since 1888, it having been found impracticable to make efficient arrangements to carry it on. It was therefore agreed to wind up the business, to dissolve the Society, and to transfer the remaining property to the Bombay English Bible Women's Association, which had been practically doing the same work. The meeting then dissolved.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS HONOURED.—Last week, Mr. M. C. Gibb, the Collector, presented the certificates of merit to Mr. Dayabhai Maganlal, the secretary, Dr. Jivraj G. Dosi, L.M. and S., the health officer, and Rao Bahadur Lalubhai Nandhal, hony. magistrate of the Ahmedabad Municipality. The first two are very zealous and hard working officers of the Municipality, and they have done much during the plague times to suppress and prevent it. The last gentleman is a Government pensioner, who earned this honour for his able and impartial work as a honorary magistrate of the Municipality.

ATTEMPTED HOUSE-BREAKING.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Abas Mahomed and another Mahomedan were brought up on a charge of house-breaking with intent to commit theft. Muncherji Nusserwanji Bharucha closed his shop on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, and went to his liquor-shop, where a police sepoy informed him that two men were arrested red-handed while attempting to break into Muncherji's shop, which contained silk and carpets. The charge being proved, his Worship sentenced the two accused to eighteen and nine months' rigorous imprisonment, respectively.

TWENTY-FIVE SOVEREIGNS ABSTRACTED AT NULL BAZAAR MARKET.—Mahomed Hoosein, a Mahomedan, attached to the Sea Post Office, who arrived in Bombay only on Saturday morning by the mail, went to the Null Bazaar Market to make some purchases. While doing so, he had the pocket of his bundee, containing twenty-five sovereigns, wrapped in a piece of paper, cut clean out with the contents. The complainant was given this amount of money by a person in Aden to pay over on his behalf to another person in Bapoo Hajam Street, and that he (complainant) had intended doing so after leaving the market and before going home.

BURGLARY AT MUSJID BUNDER ROAD.—Gopaldass Cursondas, a piece-goods merchant, having his shop on the ground floor of a house at Musjid Bunder Road, reported to the police, on Sunday morning, that he locked his shop at 10 o'clock on the previous night and went to his house at Kalbadavie Road. On opening the shop, on the following morning, complainant discovered that a wooden cash-box had been forced open, and gold ornaments and currency notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 294, stolen therefrom. On examining the shop, the entrance seems to have been effected by removing two planks, forming part of the partition, which divided the shop from an adjoining godown. Undoubtedly, the thief must have concealed himself in the godown before it was locked.

PICK-POCKET AT A RAILWAY STATION.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Moonshee Husson Mahomed, head constable, B. B. & C. I. Railway Police, charged a Purdasee of bad repute, named Shravan Bhai, with stealing a cotton bag, containing nine annas, from the pocket of one Laloo-shing Viramsing, a Purdasee, residing at Grant Road. On the 15th instant, complainant accompanied a friend of his, who was going up-country, to the Churney Road station, to see him off. While complainant was assisting his friend in carrying his kit to the platform, the accused, taking advantage of the crowd, thrust his hand in complainant's pocket and removed the purse. He was detected in the act by a passenger, and made over to the Railway police. Accused pleaded guilty, and also admitted three previous convictions. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

INSANITY AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Memonwada Road, touching the death of Rama Succaram, aged eighteen years, a carpenter, whose body was found floating on the surface of the water in a well in that locality. The deceased, who was a little deranged in the head, resided with his father, until about a month ago, when he left the house, and had not been heard of since. The father did not report the deceased's disappearance to the police, because, on several occasions, the deceased left the house in a similar manner and returned home afterwards. On Sunday, about noon, the father was returning home, when his attention was directed to a crowd of people collected round a well in the compound of one Bunde Mea on Memonwada Road. On looking into the well the father saw the body floating on the surface of the water, and identified it as that of his son Rama. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

A AMEDABAD SESSIONS CASE.—Gunpat Sitaram Mukadam stood charged before Mr. T. D. Fry and Assessors, the other day, with the offences of forgery and cheating. It appeared from the evidence for the prosecution that the accused was the editor of the *Panch Mahal Times*, an Anglo-Gujerati paper, and also a member of the Panch Mahal Municipality. Some time ago he wrote some letters to the Dewan of Lunawadi, stating that the accused wanted to see him in respect of some important State matters. The Dewan saw a confidential man, who was informed by the accused that the Rajah of Lunawada, a State under the Political Agency of the Panch Mahal, was under some political troubles, but he, (the accused) would get him out of those difficulties through his influence, if he were appointed the Derbar Vakil of the state with a remuneration of Rs. 150 per month. It is also alleged that the accused showed some letters signed by Mr. Edgerley, the Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor, which signatures were shown by the prosecution to be forged ones. Evidence was led by the prosecution to prove that the letters bearing the signatures of Mr. Edgerley were forgeries, and, secondly, that the accused tried to cheat the State out of Rs. 150 per month by illegal means. The Dewan of Lunawada gave evidence and produced the correspondence that passed between him and the accused. The court held the accused guilty on both the charges, and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for three years and to pay a fine of Rs. 300. Mr. M. P. Mody, the counsel for the defence, brought no evidence on behalf of the accused, but relied upon the point of jurisdiction, that as the offence was alleged to have been committed within the jurisdiction of the court of the Political Agent, the case ought to go to the High Court. The other points were reserved for the decision of the High Court, to which the accused intends appealing.

JUBILEE HONOURS AND INSURANCE.—In the list of Jubilee Honours appear the names of a number of gentlemen who are more or less closely connected with the insurance world. The Right Hon. Viscount Downe, who is made a Peer of the United Kingdom, is a director of the Yorkshire Fire and Life Office; while the Right Hon. Lord Justice Lopes, who is also made a Peer of the United Kingdom, is a trustee of the Law Fire and a director of the Legal and General Life. Mr. John G. Talbot, M.P., who is made a Privy Councillor, is a director of the Guardian Fire and Life, and of the Reversionary Interest Society. Among the new baronets, Sir William MacCormack, president of the Royal College of Surgeons, is a director of the Absolute Life; and Mr. Thomas Smith, F.R.C.S., is medical officer of the Commercial Union. The following new knights are connected with insurance: Mr. C. R. Gilman, Mayor of Norwich, manager of the Norwich and London Accident, and secretary of the General Hailstorm; Mr. W. R. Gowers, M. D., F.R.S., medical officer, Guardian Assurance Company; Mr. Henry Harben, F.I.A., deputy chairman of the Prudential Assurance Company, Limited; and Mr. H. A. White, director of the Law Life; Mr. J. W. Barry, C.B., director of the Rock Life; Mr. H. C. Burdett, deputy-chairman, National Pension Fund for Nurses; Sir John Gardner Engleheart, C.B., director of the Westminster Fire and Westminster and General Life; the Hon. Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, K.C.B., deputy-chairman of the Railway Passengers Assurance Company; and the Right Hon. Sir Francis Jeune, Judge Advocate-General, director of the British Empire Mutual Life, all receive the G.C.B. Mr. E. W. Brabrook, Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, is made a C.B.; and Sir Thomas Sutherland, K.C.M.G., director of the Marine and General Mutual Life, now receives the G.C.M.G. There are two notable knighthoods in India.—The Hon. Patrick Playfair, member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and of the firm of Messrs. Barry and Co., Calcutta; and Mr. George Cotton, Sheriff of Bombay, and senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. Messrs Barry and Co., and Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. are the agents in Calcutta and Bombay, respectively, of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company. The knighthoods conferred on Mr. C. R. Gilman and Mr. Henry Harben, to which we refer at greater length, are the honours that in the insurance world will give the greatest amount of satisfaction.—*Insurance Observer*.—(2nd July).

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

INDIAN WITNESSES BEFORE THE WELBY COMMISSION.

DR. ATMARAM PANDURANG presided at a public meeting, held last evening, at the Framji Cowasji Hall, Dhobie Talao, under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association, when Mr. Subramania Iyer, editor of the *Hindu*, gave an address relating his experiences in England. Mr. Iyer went there as a representative of the Madras Presidency to give evidence before the Welby Commission, and returned by the mail last Saturday.

The hall and the gallery were crowded by an enthusiastic audience which, with the exception of about forty to fifty members of the Association, consisted of students.

Mr. Iyer, having been briefly introduced by the chairman, rose to speak and was cordially received by the audience. He related his experiences in England by giving a short account of the origin and appointment of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure. He observed that it was through the influence of their friends in Parliament that the scope of the enquiry before the Commission was extended. The Indian witnesses were able to point out that Government disbursed the revenue of the country, and suggested remedies which ought to be adopted in a manner beneficial to the tax-payers of the country. It had been stated that the evidence of Indian witnesses was critical and destructive, but he claimed that the evidence given by them was of a constructive nature, inasmuch as they were able to point out remedies and improvements in the administrative system, which would necessarily have to be adopted in regard to the future expenditure of the country, which was to be moderate and reasonable. They pointed out how the military expenditure had been increasing, and the policy of railway extensions had been, to a certain extent, misdirected, how the Famine Insurance Fund had proved a disastrous failure, and how the present system of Provincial Finance was calculated to encourage extravagance and thoughtlessness on the part of the Imperial Government, and to discourage economy on the part of Provincial Governments. Their friends at the India Office, those old fossils, —(Laughter)—tried to take advantage of the Indian witnesses by driving them into the corner and endeavouring to discredit their statement which, as regarded the details was, he admitted, necessarily incorrect. There must necessarily be short-comings and mistakes while dealing with the details, the witnesses not being in confidence of the administration. The unsympathetic section of the Commission had only too strong a support in the reporters, who gave a most garbled version in many respects of their evidence and he gave two instances in which his views, he said, had been misrepresented in the columns of the *Englishman*. Having recapitulated important points of the evidence given by the Indian witnesses, Mr. Iyer expressed it as his opinion that members of the India Council should be changed every five years, and at least one of them should be a native of India, to be chosen by the non-official members of the Legislative Councils. The members of the Commission, who were men who had received special training, and who perhaps were of a prejudicial cast of mind, did not in the least betray any sign of their being in favour or against their views. The Commission, on the whole, appeared to him to be very unsympathetic. Lord Welby, the Chairman, being a bureaucratic official, imbued with all the narrow-mindedness, incidental to official training, did not look at Indian questions from any other point of view but the official one. He did not think that the several suggestions and recommendations made by the Indian witnesses would be received in any sympathetic spirit, and perhaps their friends would be obliged to write a minority report. The Commission, might be unanimous as to the appointment of a court of arbitration between England and India to decide questions when a difference arose between the countries. The Commission might also recommend a saving in military expenditure on the lines suggested by General Brackenbury. The Indian witnesses thought that their presence in London might be utilized in educating public opinion in England, so far as it was possible to do so, and through their friends tried to organize meetings in the suburbs. They in that direction were not very fruitful. They did not find it difficult to get up a meeting, but those English gentlemen who were always so very polite said that whatever that they heard was very interesting and good, but never seemed to take any genuine interest in them and forgot everything about what they had said as soon as the meetings terminated. (Laughter.) Being very busy men, Englishmen, as a rule, never cared for Indian question. The English press, including even the most Radical papers, took very little interest in Indian questions, and not only did they not report what they said at meetings, but even their communications to correct misrepresentations were consigned to waste-paper baskets. (Shame, shame.) As it was very difficult to secure any attention in England, the more prudent and easy course for them to follow would be to educate their own countrymen and try and work harmoniously with the officials.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, seconded by Mr. Chambers, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Iyer.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi, a vote of thanks was passed to the chair, and the proceedings terminated.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.

DECREE ABSOLUTE FOR DIVORCE.

BARBARA J. DAWES VS. ARTHUR R. DAWES.

MR. ROBERTSON, on behalf of the petitioner, moved last week to make absolute the decree *nisi* for a divorce passed on the 9th November 1896, and for permanent alimony. Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the respondent, shewed cause against the rule in so far as the amount of the alimony was concerned.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in giving judgment in the case, said: I think in this case, looking to the position of the defendant, who, though his pay is Rs. 200 a month, is heavily in debt, I cannot fix the allowance to the plaintiff at a higher figure than Rs. 40 per month with Rs. 10 per month for the child. The allowance to the plaintiff will of course cease in the case of a remarriage. Decree made absolute. Plaintiff to have the custody of the child. Having regard to the defendant's gross misconduct, I make no order allowing him to visit the child. Defendant to pay all costs. If hereafter any change of circumstances occurs, application can be made to alter the allowance.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

A BENI-ISRAEL HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

IN THE MATTER OF JOSEPH AARON AND OTHER MINORS.

THIS was an argument on a writ of habeas corpus requiring Aaron Samuel Killekar to show cause why the minors Joseph Aaron and Benjamin Aaron, sons, and Mozzultobe, daughter of the petitioner Aaron Moosajee Oomedkar, should not be delivered to him. The respondent was further ordered to produce the children in court. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Khunderao Morojee, appeared for the petitioner; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the respondent.

The petitioner said he was lawfully married to one Elishaba, his wife, on the 13th June 1875, ever since which time he lived with her in the house of his father-in-law, Samuel Moses Killekar, and had several children by her, of whom the only children now alive were the abovenamed three minors. Muzzultobe was now of the age of about 16 years, Joseph about 11 years, and Benjamin about 9 years of age. The petitioner's wife Elishaba died on 13th June 1894, and his father-in-law on the 17th November 1894. After the death of his father-in-law, petitioner continued to live with his children in the house of his brother-in-law Aaron Samuel Killekar up to June 1895, after which he went to Karachi, where he found employment, leaving his children in charge of his brother-in-law in the house of his late father-in-law. On his return to Bombay in June 1896, his brother-in-law refused to receive petitioner back into his house or to restore to him his children. Petitioner had made various verbal applications, but the respondent refused to restore him his children. They and his late wife were supported in his father-in-law's house out of interest realised from the petitioner's share in his father's estate, which was invested by him in trust under an indenture dated 8th October 1878. Ever since the death of the petitioner's wife, the minors had been maintained out of the income of the monies aforesaid.

The respondent, Aaron Samuel Killekar, said in an affidavit made in answer to the petition, that he was a student in the School of Art and had succeeded to the large property left by his father. It was not true that ever since the 13th June 1875, the petitioner lived with his wife in the house of deponent's father. For some few years after his marriage, he fell into bad company and became addicted to drinking; generally came home very late at night, and often dead drunk; used to abuse and ill-treat all the occupants of the house; and used to remain away for days and nights together. During such period, he remained drunk in the company of bad persons, and was frequently turned out of the house and re-admitted on the recommendation of friends and relations. He had contracted immoral habits. In 1885 he was turned out of the house, and was re-admitted after six months, when he was reduced to a state of destitution, on the recommendation of Subedar-Major Sirdar Bahadur Moses Bapujee, his sisters husband, a gentleman of great position in the Beni-Israel community. Petitioner executed a consument in October 1885 to reform his habits. After a short time, however, he resumed his former habits of drinking and going into bad company, which conduct necessitated his being given a small separate room, in which he took his meals alone, and remained there in the house. He had for many years no access to his wife. After his wife's death, petitioner's visits to deponent's house were very few. Petitioner afterwards tried to have set aside the trust deed in which he was interested but failed. He had never lived in deponent's house since his wife's death. He never ventured to approach his children and never enquired after them. It was untrue that petitioner's wife and children were supported out of the interest realised from the petitioner's share. There had been no change in the manner of the treatment in respect to maintenance and education of the children from their birth up to now; and nothing had happened to warrant the petitioner to complain about his children's maintenance, &c., and to ask for their custody.

His lordship, looking to the affidavits filed in the matter and the arguments of counsel, discharged the rule, the respondent Aaron Samuel Killekar, undertaking to give petitioner reasonable access to his children at all hours. Each party to pay his own costs.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)
For Judgment.

508,95—Payne G and S—Gomtibai vs Jaikissondas Gungadas Vizbhoocandas—Little and Co—Part heard.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

203,85—Smetham B and Noble—Rangildas Tribhowandas vs Utamram Jetharam and another—Mirza H Khan.

37-97—Dikshit and D—Dawood Oomar and another vs Aishabai and another—Payne G and S.

590-94—Wadia and G—Manockjee Eduljee Dariwalla vs Dossibai—Ardeshir H and D.

120,93—Edgelow and G—Munjee Kara vs Khetsey Kara and others—Mansuklal D and J, and F P Pavri—For trial of issues.

177,96—Payne G and S—Hajee Jackeria Hajee Ahmed Patel vs Khotubai—Brown and M.

343,96—Brown and M—Khotubai vs Haji Jackaria Haji Ahmed Patel—Payne G and S.

467,97—Payne G and S—Cassombhoy Canjee vs Mahomedbhoy Dawjee—Ardesir H and D.

563,96—Balkrishna V and K—Harischandra Vasudew Mooranjew vs Shrimant Rajmanya Rajeshri Parshuramrao Shriwasrao—Ardesir H and D.

636,96—K D Shroff—Bai Asiatbai and others vs Hajee Joosub Hajee Abdool Sattar and others—Payne G and S.

223,94—Bhaishanker and K—Narotum Kandas vs Navivahoo and others—Edgelow and G.

125,57—Wadia and G—Haroon Hajee Mohomed vs Sarabai and others.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

8,96—Muljee and R—Dayabhai Nagindas vs Narandas Culliandas and others—Craigie L and O.—Part heard.

275,88—Bhaishunker and K—The Hon'ble F L Latham vs Wasudeo Luxumon—Dikshit and D.

413,95—Edgelow and G—Kursondas Shamjee vs Hakim Mahomed Esmail—Magonlal and R.

43,96—Chitnis M and M—Vasudeo Gopal Bhandarker and another vs Shamrao Narayanchand and others—Daphtary and F, and Ardeshir H and D.

131,97—S B and Noble—Bhawaram Raghoba vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis M and M.

91,97—Bicknell M and M—Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Patel vs Bapujee Sorabjee Patel—Craigie L and O, and Bicknell M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)
For Judgment.

8,96—Matubhai and J—Kursondas Purshotamdas vs Shapurjee Dorabjee Desai—Edgelow and G.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

189,97—Framjee M and M—Manuel Doonha vs Premchand Heerajee—Part heard.

169,97—Wadia and G—Dhanamal Parsadilal and another vs Mathooradas Amersing and others—Brown and M.

172,97—Smethan B and Noble—Hardyalmull Daryanamull and another vs Devichand Thakurdas and others.

174,97—Mansooklal D and J—Mota Bhoota and others vs Raghoonath Makund.

176,97—Smethan B and Noble—Percy Ferdinand Fischer vs Artin A Esaji—Framji M and M.

178,97—Wadia and G—Dewraj Tokersey and others vs Govindji Tullocksey and others—Hiralal M and M.

180,97—Manshuklal D and J—Kersonjee Moorarjee vs Merwanji Bomanji Irani.

188,97—Framji M and M—Suleman and others vs Sadoo Manajee.

191,97—Madowjee V Jetmal Trilokchand and another vs Jawarmal Jetmal.

192,97—Madhowjee V Jetmal Trilakchand and another vs Hiralal Tarachand—Dikshit F and D.

213,97—Edgelow and G—Shapurjee Sorabje and another vs Eduljee Shapurjee.

214,97—Nanu and H—Ebrahim Abdoolally Muchwalla vs Mohomedalli Abdool Guffoor and others.

248,97—Framjee M and M—Shaikh Abdul Wahabbin Ahmed Mushari vs Fahad bin Feed.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

5,97—In person—Jainabee and others vs Khoja Vishram Allana and others—Hiralal M and M.

12 97—In person—Garib Parsad Koonbi vs Syed Hoosein and others.

13,97—In person—Bendesri Jivlal vs Davidayal Ajyodhia.

Postponed Long Causes.

520, 95—Ardeseir, H and D—Ramchunder Babool vs Shunwar Suket Gowan Patel and another—Dikshit and D—and Wadia and G.

543,96—Pestonjee R and K—Kessowjee Damjee vs Maganlal Maluckand.

641,94—Edgelow and G—The New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co Ld vs Damoderdas Sooderdas and others—Little and Co, and Mansuklal D and J.

138,93—Thakurdas D and C—Hajee Saboo Sidick and another vs Ghanchi Dawood Mahomed—Wadia and G.

513,95—Wadia and G—Smaldas Raghunathdas vs Vallubhoy Khanbhoy—Payne G and S.

645,96—Bicknell M and M—Ibrahim Abdoolally Kakajeewala vs Nooroodin Narmoodin and others.

544,96—Bhaishanker and K—Rai Bahadoor Sobhagmal Dhada vs Mokamchand Rattanchand and others—Ardeshir H and D, and Wadia and G.

399,92—Janardhan and A—Hajee Kadurdina Hajee Vydina vs Hajee Dawood Vydina—M N Saklatwala.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and Reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world, on bottles, 1s. 1½d., and upwards.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Dwarka, Captain J. C. Tice, which came in harbour on Sunday from Karachi experienced moderate monsoon. The s. s. Jupiter Captain C. Vasey, which reached this port, on the 17th instant from Calcutta encountered strong south-west winds and sea in the Bay of Bengal, from Galle to Vingoria variable winds and fine weather thence to Bombay showery squalls.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 19TH OF JULY, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates o the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·550	SE	7	102·6	85·0	79	...	2·41	−3·40
Sirsa	29·506	WSW	9	97·3	80·4	74	...	1·92	−2·52
Delhi	29·509	ESE	11	87·7	79·9	77	0·01	6·81	−2·99
Agra	29·488	SE	10	84·5	79·2	84	2·04	14·31	+4·46
Cawnpore	29·497	E	9	90·3	79·1	83	0·05	4·79	...
Allahabad	29·491	E	8	87·1	79·3	87	0·09	9·56	−2·73
Jhansi	29·491	SW	3	90·1	78·7	83	0·35	9·76	−2·79
Jacobabad	29·424	S	5	111·3	9[illegible]5	52	...	1·20	+0·31
Karachi	29·493	WSW	10	89·3	81·5	83	...	3·71	+1·00
Jeypore	29·477	NE	10	90·1	78·4	90	0·01	4·55	−3·79
Ajmere	29·470	NE	6	88·1	78·6	94	0·29	5·81	−3·58
Deesa	29·467	W	12	82·1	75·9	97	2·25	8·25	−0·47
Ahmedabad	29·515	WSW	4	87·7	75·6	96	0·77	9·09	...
Bhuj	29·500	WNW	18	87·9	78·4	89	0·28	3·68	−2·61
Rajkot	29·538	WNW	9	87·4	75·2	91	0·43	4·41	−9·18
Ghadechi	29·523	WSW	20	92·6	79·3	81	...	3·52	..
Veraval	29·542	W	18	83·5	80·7	86	...	0·66	..
Neemuch	29·496	WSW	14	79·7	72·6	91	0·15	10·28	+0·03
Indore	29·540	WSW	9	84·2	73·1	85	0·07	5·39	−7·09
Saugor	29·521	WSW	4	84·2	74·1	89	0·44	16·13	−0·38
Jubbulpore	29·530	Calm	2	86·9	75·6	87	0·25	13·62	−7·38
Hoshangabad	29·553	Calm	7	79·8	73·7	90	1·41	13·51	−5·14
Khandwa	29·573	S	9	85·1	74·1	91	0·58	6·31	−5·31
Raipur	29·565	SW	10	86·8	73·1	89	0·36	7·98	−10·73
Nagpur	29·592	SW	14	83·3	74·1	95	...	13·44	−5·67
Amraoti	29·614	WSW	9	84·1	75·3	93	0·24	6·97	−7·36
Akola	29·605	SW	8	84·0	73·7	84	0·17	3·98	−9·06
Surat	29·544	W	6	83·1	79·6	79	...	7·70	−14·29
Malegaon	29·586	WSW	16	89·4	75·6	82	...	5·23	−2·89
Bombay	29·611	W	15	82·0	78·5	85	0·90	32·74	−6·96
Poona	29·646	WSW	13	76·1	70·4	91	0·43	7·25	−2·00
Ahmednagar	29·630	WSW	13	79·7	70·4	86	...	2·16	...
Aurangabad	29·627	SW	7	80·4	70·2	85	0·36	4·31	...
Sholapur	29·666	SW	...	87·2	74·0	74	...	2·88	−4·85
Ratnagiri	29·658	WNW	9	83·9	74·9	91	3·55	48·78	−6·32
Belgaum	29·752	WSW	24	72·2	66·3	96	3·43	14·82	−2·54
Goa	29·718	SW	13	80·0	76·4	91	1·79	49·56	...
Karwar	29·745	SW	7	83·2	73·5	89	1·69	68·48	+4·00
Mangalore	29·772	Calm	3	80·3	73·4	90	0·93	78·16	+19·23
Calicut	29·815	S	5	82·7	72·5	92	1·40	78·20	+26·85
Cochin	29·825	Calm	4	86·8	74·1	91	0·15	56·30	+14·25
Bangalore	29·786	SW	14	82·3	66·3	85	0·19	2·32	−3·86
Secunderabad	29·666	W	13	85·7	71·4	81	1·17	3·66	−5·58
Masulipatam	29·684	Calm	8	91·7	77·0	91	0·15	3·36	−5·78
Bellary	29·721	W	7	88·7	73·8	65	0·04	2·69	−0·16
Cuddapah	29·715	W	L	79·7	81·3	62	...	2·78	−3·64
Madras	29·785	W	6	96·0	79·0	60	0·04	3·62	−0·82
Coimbatore	29·78	SW	6	84·4	72·0	86	0·08	5·82	+3·67
Trichinopoly	29·76	Calm	7	99·6	79·3	60	..	2·71	+0·27
Negapatam	29·752	SW	6	98·1	78·9	66	..	...	−2·94
Colombo	29·82	WSW	13	87·0	83·0	77	0·02	14·30	+2·39
Aden	29·619	SSW	1	96·8	81·8	72	...	...	−0·01

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. J. H.=1·04 (36·03); G. T. H.=1·60 (34·53); St. G. H.=1·83 (35·51); C. P.=0·90 (32·74).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Lahore, Jhansi, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Raipur and Nagpur, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jeypore, Ajmere and Jacobabad, southerly at Calicut, and south-westerly to north-westerly in all other places. The force has been strong at Bhuj, Ghadechi, Malegaon and Colombo. This morning the wind velocity was 30 miles an hour at Neemuch, 18 at Ghadechi and Secunderabad and 16 at Bangalore. The maximum temperature is below the mean of the season in several places and the minimum 5° to 8° in excess at Jacobabad and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore and Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Coimbatore, Negapatam, Malegaon, Sholapur, Bhuj and Lahore, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country. Heavy rain has fallen at Karwar (4·09"), Ratnagiri (3·55"), Belgaum (3·43"), and Deesa (2·25"), over an inch at Goa (1·79"), Hoshangabad (1·41"), Calicut (1·40") and Secunderabad (1·17"); light to moderate showers at Jhansi, Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Neemuch, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Raipur, Amraoti, Akola, Bombay, Aurangabad, Mangalore, Cochin, Bangalore and Masulipatam, and a few drops at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jeypore, Bellary, Madras, Coimpatore and Colombo. A small area of abnormally low pressure exists at and about Ajmere, Deesa, Neemuch, Rajkot, Verawal, Surat, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Poona, Ratnagiri and over the sea adjacent to the Kathiawar and Konkan Coasts where the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition. The monsoon is fairly normal on the Malabar Coast while that between Bombay and Karwar slightly exceeds its normal strength, there by indicating conditions favourable for rain on that coast. With the further westward movement of the low pressure area the rainfall in the Central and North-West Provinces, Berar, Central India and Rajputana has become lighter, and to-day the weather conditions are only slightly favourable for light showers there.

JULY 18.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in Sind, Gujarat, Central India, Berar and at Jhansi, Ajmere, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Surat, Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary and Aden, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are steep. Winds are cyclonic in Berar, the Central and North-Western Provinces, Rajputana and Central India, and south-westerly to north-westerly over the rest of the country, and are fresh to strong in several places. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Ghadechi, 20 at Poona, Bangalore and Secunderabad, and 16 at Veraval, Neemuch, Bombay and Goa. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Lahore, Secunderabad, Cuddapah, Madras and Negapatam, and the minimum in large excess at Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased in several places, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country. Heavy rain has fallen at Agra (4·89"), Neemuch (3·20"), Ratnagiri (2·15"), and Saugor (2·02"), over an inch at Hoshangabad (1·67"), Bombay (1·45"), Goa (1·37") and Jubbulpore (1·36"), light to moderate showers at Delhi, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jeypore, Ajmere, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Indore, Khandwa, Raipur, Akola, Poona, Aurangabad, Belgaum, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad and Masulipatam, and a few drops at Amraoti and Ghadechi. A small area of abnormally low pressure lies over Central India and at and about Ajmere, Jhansi, Saugor, Hoshangabad and Khandwa, and as the winds are cyclonic round about, the weather conditions continue to be still favourable for rain in Rajputana, Berar, the Central and North-Western Provinces, Central India and Berar. The monsoon is two-thirds of its average strength on the Malabar Coast, and light to moderate showers are probable. Between Bombay and Karwar the gradients is a little more than one and a quarter times steeper than usual, and strong winds with passing showers are to be expected. The low pressure area is moving westwards, and conditions are becoming favourable for rain in Gujarat. To-day's telegram from the Seychelles states: "Barometer 29·920", fresh south-east Trades, fine weather with passing clouds, and that lower clouds are moving rapidly from south-east."

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

Sunday:—The depression over the North-West Provinces is now moving very slowly westward and is central over Nowgong and Jhansi districts. Pressure conditions elsewhere are practically unchanged. Winds are westerly over the peninsular and the central parts of the country southerly and south-easterly in Burma and Bengal and south-easterly to easterly in Northern India. The force of the monsoon in Bombay and at the head of the bay is about the overage. The mean temperature has generally increased a most in the Punjab and Madras. Heat is greater than usual in the extreme north-west of India and over the southern half of the Peninsula, but below normal elsewhere. The highest maximum is a hundred and eleven at Jacobabad. No rain of importance has fallen during the past 24 hours in the Punjab, Mysore, Bombay, Deccan, Khandesh, Gujarat Sind or Madras. Elsewhere moderate rain has fallen generally, the largest amounts being over four inches at Agra, over three inches at Neemuch, over two inches at Moulmein, Chakrata, Ratnagiri, Pachmarhi and Saugor and over one inch at Akyab, Silchar Sibsagar, Ranikhet, Mussoorie, Mormugao, Bombay, Hoshangabad, Seoni, Jubbulpore and Sambalpur.

Monday:—The depression noticed on the previous day is filled up. Pressure is lowest in Upper Sind and relatively low in South Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, Central India and the west of the North West Provinces and highest in Tenasserim. Readings are lower than usual in Rajputana, Bombay, west of Central Provinces and of the Peninsula and higher than usual elsewhere. Winds are practically unchanged and blow from fairly normal directions. Mean temperature has fallen in greater part of the Peninsula and Gujarat and generally risen elsewhere. The heat is greater then usual in the Punjab, Sind, Gujarat, Madras, the Deccan and lower in Burma and below normal elsewhere. The highest maximum is a hundred and eleven in Jacobabad No rain of any importance has fallen for past 24 hours over Upper Burma, Bihar, the Punjab, Bombay, the Deccan, Khandesh and Sind and a large part of Madras. Elsewhere the rainfall is general. The following are the largest amounts:—Over four inches in Karwar, over three inches in Belgaum, Goa and Ratnagiri, over two inches in Toungoo, Deesa and Sutna, over one inch in Moulmein, Thayetmyo, Akyab, Sibsagar, Jalpaiguri, Calicut, Mormugao, Hoshangabad, Sambalpur and in the centre and east of the peninsula some showers have fallen, but except Hyderabad, where nearly one inch has been received the amounts are small.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	31 83	27 81	35 45	31 46
Monday, July 19th	0 01	1 60	0 12	1 22
Total	31 84	29 41	35 57	32 68
Total fall to July 19th, 1896	45 03	43 78	46 99	45 11
Total fall to July 19th, 1895	37 22	29 63	32 13	30 84

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	65	34
Friday, July 16	5	26
Total	70	60

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th July, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·612
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	79·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	76·5
Relative humidity of Air	·907
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	82·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)	76·9
General Directions of wind*	W, WNW, W
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	383
Fall of Rain	1·22
Total fall during month	18·22
" " year	32·68
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th July	0·11

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—JULY 18.

10 p.m.	80·4

MONDAY.—JULY 19.

6 a.m.	79·1
10 a.m.	84·2
2 p.m.	85·7
6 p.m.	83·0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Orient, 1,496 tons, Captain A Valentine, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 491 tons, Captain J. W Livingstone, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lalpoora, 2,123 tons, Captain H C Fenwick, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a cargo of salt and general.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Karachi (16th July), brought a general cargo and 38 deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Singapore, Captain E Pizzarello, for Genoa:—Mr J Zuberbuhler, Captain Costa Cabral and three friends, Mr Kinsbrauner, Mr Etton Dureni Tracchi, Mrs Aitkinson and two children, Mr Jean Duval, Mr Lovis Bonsque, and Mr Guilo Paoleth.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 19.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
C	King Arthur	1040	Owen	P Gulf	21-7	B & P S N Co
C	Henry Balckow	439	Jourdain	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
E	Guyana	2870	Snow	Karachi	20-7	F F & Co
G	Courland	760	Tenton	Natal		D Adoola
H & J	H M S Magdala	3340	Fleet			Royal Navy
Do	Hulk Tenasserim	7760				Do.
K	Kt Commander	2731	Durant	Liverpool		K N & Co
L	Satrunji	547				Shepherd & Co
M	Sabarmati	524	Cassum			Sheord & Co
Q	Clydesdale	2295	Sharp	Dunkirk		W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Bahaduri	82	Adam	Karachi		Sheprd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Britannia	3413	Parfitt	London	6-8	P & O Co
2	Armenia	2218	Shanklin	Liverpool	25-7	W A G Co
3	Singapore	2452	Pezzarello	Genoa	20-7	F R S N Co
4	Kurrachee	2317	Robertson	Antwerp		J M & Co
5	Rosetta	2037	Tilard	China	22-7	P and O Co
6	Bombay	2048	Weston	China		P & O Co
8	Medusa	1712	Androvich	China	21-7	A L S N Co
9	Stolzenfels	1793	Pankow	Hamburg		Glade & Co
10	Netherby Hall	2139	Pears	Antwerp	24-7	E Bates & Co
12	Peninsular	3147	Wheler	London	23-7	P & O Co
14	Dumra	7·2	Russell	Karachi	17-7	M M & Co
14	Dwarka	760	Tice	Kurrachee	24-7	M M & Co
15	Kola	497	Livingstone	Karachi	20-7	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Lalpoora s	Fenwick	Calcutta, &c.
	Orient s	Valentine	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Kola, Livingstone, for Karachi.
" Singapore, Pizzerello, for Genoa, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Rosetta, for China, &c.
" Chilka, for Calcutta, &c.
" Britannia, for London, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 17.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia s—24 cases confectionery, Akbarally Abdul Hussein; 35 cases wine, 349 cases whisky, 25 cases rum, 5 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 15 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co; 28 cases confectionery, A H Nuzerally.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Guyana s—25 cases soap, 4 cases medicine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 100 barrels chemicals, Lukmanjee Sulemanjee.
Armenia s—33 drums chemicals, H D Padamjee; 30 casks chemicals, R Jewandas; 10 cases chemicals, V Dhunjee; 50 boxes soap, Tyebally Badabhoy; 10 barrels chemicals, Heptoola Shaikadum and Co; 15 casks chemicals, G H Allibhoy; 68 cases chemicals, Duke and Sons; 100 cases chemicals, R Jewandas.

FROM LONDON.

Clydesdale s—12 cases brown paper, 1 case glassware, 1 case medicine, &c, D Dadabhoy; 2 cases perfumed spirit, &c, Morenas & Co: 4 cases bacon, 4 cases cheese 16 cases provision, 6 cases medicine, &c, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy Nuzerally; 1 cask brandy, Jones Connell; 27 cases soap, 33 cases provision &c, 25 casks biscuits, Budroodin Nuzerally; 167 cases provision, D Dadabhoy.
Oriental s—3 cases medicine, 3 cases biscuits, 6 cases soap &c, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM HULL.

Mikado s—60 drums varnish, 30 drums turpentine, A Shurifally and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—6 case vermouth, 40 cases prandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Stalzenfels s—1 cask rectified Spirit, Phillips and Co.
Raventhaler s—223 drums methylated spirit, B Rigeld and Birgmam.
Johannesberger s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Peninsular s—36 cases brandy, M P Baria.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—15 cases champagne, C H B Forbes and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Branksome Hall s—45 cases liquors, Eduljee Bejonjee.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 15th July 1897:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1897-98	13,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1897 to 10th July 1897	2,990,400
Balance to be remitted from 11th July 1897 to 31st March 1898	10,009,600

SKINNY MEN and WEAK WOMEN! Don't despair! PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA is far far the best Tonic for you. Is incomparable, peerless, and unrivalled invigorator of Health, Strength and Vigour of Mind and Body. At MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken, Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

EK DAM ? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoons, they are more reliable, more lasting, the price same as usual. Price List post free.

LOST.—Fox-terrier Dog, white, black spots. "Mark Antony" on leather collar. Reward.—PHILLIPS and Co., Byculla.

JUBILEE.—5,000 DIAMOND JUBILEE TICKETS [available 15th July to 15th September 1897] entitle the holder to a REDUCTION of 25 per cent. on our Ordinary Prices and the present of the latest Photograph of Her Majesty specially secured by us from home free of charge. Please apply RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

N. B. DANTRA and Co.'s FRENCH COFFEE per lb. Ans. 12. This is a Mixture of Finest Selected Coffee and Chicory prepared on the most scientific principles and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma and delicacy of flavour are retained for a considerable time. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RECEIVED Perpetual Ornamental Fountains 4 Feet 4 inches High, 2 Feet 4 inches Broad, from Rs. 125 to 450.—STEFFENAUER & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OUR CHOICE COLLECTION of Flower VASES, Centre Pieces, Fairy Lamp, Wall Brackets, are offered at 25 per cent. Discount now during the SALE, at SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE :—A Cooking Stove Brand-new, Eagle Range, with latest appliances and H. P. Cylinder 9" by 3" suitable for Mansions, Clubs or Hotels, Price moderate, Apply PEROSHA R. PATELL, Pedder Road.

SNOWFLAKE OIL.—Imported by the STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK, sold by MESSRS. KEMP AND CO. LTD., and by MESSRS. PHILLIPS AND CO., LTD., and at KEROSINE OIL GODOWNS, Mazegon, at Rs. 5 12 2 per Case.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A EUROPEAN is now dis-engaged and able to take a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess, Country no objection. Address "88A," care of this Paper.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms—Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY Established in 1850.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Week-ly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

CONCENTRATED FEVER TINCTURE prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, has met with marked success in the treatment of Intermittent, Remittent and Jungle Fevers. Price per bottle Re. 1-8. 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY ! ! ! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic............As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English an Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

LOANS GRANTED by European on jewellery and all kinds of Household Goods, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6,000. Transactions strictly private. Always address "THOMAS," care of General Post Office, Bombay.

PANCHGANI HOTEL OPENS for Rainy season, Excellent view of the Valley. I stayed here for six days, found things quite comfortable E. ARTHUR DICKIN, Chaplain.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Mono-grams, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND
COMMISSION STABLES
BEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt...	6	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at Office of the *Bombay Gazette.*

PADLOCKS

I am prepared to furnish all my constituents with any number of the World-renowned
CHUBB'S LOCKS,
PADLOCKS AND SAFES,
at the Manufacturer's Rate I have in Stock for immediate Supply.
DETECTOR LOCKS AND PADLOCKS
With Six Tumblers; Medium Quality,
LOCKS AND PADLOCKS,
With Four Levers.
FIRE PROOF AND BURGLAR RESISTING SAFES
Of Various Sizes.
APPLY
CHUBB'S AGENT.
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Forbes Street, BOMBAY,
Bunder Road, KARACHI.
CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN FOR SUPPLY OF
ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY
FOR
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.
Cotton Ginning and Press Factories.
Rice Mills. Flour Mills.
Oil Mills. Ice Factories.
Pumping Installations operated by Steam Power or Kerosine Oil Engines.
Municipality Requirements.
Steam Road Rollers. Cast-Iron Pipes.
Fire-Engines. Fire Service Appliances.
Wind Mills & Pumps for Irrigation.
Steam Engines. Steam Boilers.,
&c., &c.
A STOCK OF MACHINERY
KEPT IN BOMBAY.
ENQUIRIES INVITED.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, Moderate Prices, Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 19.

REUTER'S latest news by wire, calling for notice in this column, was reported under Saturday evening's date, and appended we now give our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movements of Cotton :—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's Receipts	4,000	4,000	3,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	6,000	10,000	7,000
" Continent	8,000	5,000	2,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	6,575,000	5,153,000	7,893,000
" exports to U. K. do.	3,004,000	2,210,000	3,421,000
" " to Continent do.	2,838,000	2,215,000	3,190,000
" Stock in the Ports	140,000	205,000	376,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 10th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	1,660,000	1,791,320	2,073,680
" " Surats	156,000	239,270	233,850

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	832,000	738,680	1,481,060
" London	6,000	6,000	10,000
American Afloat	10,000	15,000	25,000
East Indian "	6,000	10,500	22,000
Total ...	851,000	770,180	1,538,060
Price of Middling-Americans ...	4 9-32d.	3 27-32d.	3 11-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3 13-32d.	3 1-32d.	3d.
Difference	27-32d.	13-16d.	11-16d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	9,94,392
" " Branches	Inc.	"	1,35,310
Other "	Inc.	"	19,68,149
Government Securities	Inc.	"	97,761
Other authorised "	Dec.	"	67,000
Loans on Govt &c.	Dec.	"	22,396
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	8,59,039
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	65,045
Cash	Inc.	"	20,33,156

While the last Return of the Presidency Bank disclosed a decrease in the Cash Balance of over 2¼ lakhs, at 167½ lakhs, that issued to-day shows on the contrary the material addition in this item of 20½ lakhs, at nearly 190 lakhs, due very largely to an increase in Private Deposits of 19¼ lakhs; balances with other Banks are ¼ lakh more than in the previous week, and Government Securities almost 1 lakh. From Public Deposits there were withdrawals to the extent of nearly 10 lakh, and from Bills Discounted and Purchased to that of 8¼ lakhs; Loans decreased by ¼ lakh.

COTTON.—This market keeps very quiet, and there is nothing doing to-day for export either on account of Europe or Japan. The local Mills are buying, but very few transactions are reported. In New Cotton prices remain much the same as before. Broach could be bought at Rs. 218, and Bengal at Rs. 168 per candy, but buyers feel unwilling to pay these rates.

Since the reports wired from the districts last Thursday, there has been general rain over the cotton-growing area, and although only a slight drizzle in the Broach circle, it has measured over 7¼ cents at Agra, in the Bengal circle; while at Beawar, Khamgaon, and Amraoti there have fallen only 88, 92, and 71 cents. In the Dhollera circle more rain is still wanted, but in some of its districts there have been showers with slight drizzling. The weather is cloudy in most districts, and looks like rain; the crops where sown are doing well; and at Jalgaon and Broach the cotton plants are reported to be flourishing.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are very quiet with little or nothing doing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	2,537	bales.
Wheat	2,394	cwts.
Linseed	691	"
Rapeseed	10,136	"
Poppyseed	915	"
Castorseed	3,315	"
Rice	5,432	"

FREIGHTS are dull and neglected.

EXCHANGE opened steady this morning at 1s. 3 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of Bank Paper for July delivery was bought by speculators at 1s. 3 3-16d., but "bona fide" enquiry was limited. A large business was reported in Merchants' Bills in Calcutta, but there were none offering here. The market closed firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	...	1s. 3 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight..	1s. 3 7-32d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 3 5-16d.	"
Francs	do.	160 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Opening at 100 5-16 for both Money and Account, for 3½ per cents, rates fell off 1-16 per cent. and closed at 100¼ in both positions; Threes declined to 94¾.

SHARES are inanimate, and the following are the only changes reported in prices, viz., an advance of Rs. 15 in Manockjee Petit, Rs. 5 each in Central India and China; a decline of Rs. 10 in Colaba Land and Mill, and Rs. 5 in Empress.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 18-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	104½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 5-16
Bar Silver	27 5-8

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 17th July, compared with the Statement of 10th July, 1897 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 10. Rs.	July 10. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,00,000	65,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	43,47,630	33,53,238
Do. do. at Branches	22,29,081	23,64,391
Other Deposits	2,70,98,361	2,90,66,510
Post Bills	13,126	13,352
Credits, undrawn	18,92,455	18,60,005
Rs...	5,20,80,653	5,31,57,496
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,12,84,215	1,13,81,976
Other authorised Securities	39,89,807	39,22,807
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	52,46,049	50,72,402
Loans do. do. do.	66,54,342	66,36,946
Bills Discounted and purchased	75,61,927	67,02,888
Dead Stock	4,13,379	4,13,374
Stamps and Stationery	13,420	13,383
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	1,49,943	2,14,988
Cash	1,67,63,571	1,87,98,727
Rs..	5,20,80,653	5,31,57,496

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th July, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 29th June, 1897 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 29. Rs.	A.	P.	July 6. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000	0	0	80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,53,59,633	13	2	1,60,85,566	0	7
Other Deposits, &c.	4,86,03,906	12	7	4,77,69,516	10	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,98,281	6	4	4,69,558	6	3
Sundries	28,95,32	12	7	20,21,575	12	5
Rs.	9,47,63,195	12	8	9,43,46,216	13	3
ASSETS.	**Rs.**	**A.**	**P.**	**Rs.**	**A.**	**P.**
Government Securities	47,15,311	0	0	61,91,414	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	66,61,053	8	0	65,46,258	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,93,39,785	1	7	1,84,57,804	5	10
Accounts of Credit do.	2,15,87,625	4	4	2,13,23,525	14	4
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,37,55,970	10	6	1,22,66,498	11	8
Balances with other Banks	7,16,708	15	7	7,22,037	5	10
Bullion	3,076	11	0	3,076	11	0
Dead Stock	13,48,111	11	9	13,32,026	8	2
Stamps	8,501	9	6	8,070	13	0
Sundries	11,32,315	7	3	14,50,677	10	11
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,46,93,025	13	7	1,71,41,453	12	5
Do. at Branches	1,08,61,709	15	7	88,90,373	0	1
Rs.	9,47,63,195	12	8	9,43,46,216	13	3

THE following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities Assets up to 6th July, 1897 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,68,449	Inc.
Do. at Branches	5,57,461	do.
Other Deposits	8,40,390	Dec.
Post Bills	1,71,277	Inc
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	13,64,308	Inc.
Loans	8,81,981	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	2,64,100	do.
Mercantile Bills	14,89,472	do.
Cash at Head Office	24,51,428	Inc.
Do. at Branches	19,11,336	Dec.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JEEJEEBHOY—July 19, at midnight, at his bungalow, Nesbit Road, Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy. Funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

KIRKEE.

DEATH.

INGHAM—July 14, at Kirkee, Esther, wife of J. H. Ingham, aged 44 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOUGLAS—July 15, at Dalhousie, the wife of Captain M. W. Douglas, of a son.

HUTCHINSON—July 13, at Bowscar, Dalhousie, the wife of C. R. M. Hutchinson, 4th Gurkhas, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HUTTON—LEE—July 15, at the Old Mission Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. H. Gouldsmith, Ernest Warwick, second son of J. A. Hutton, Esq., Oamaru, New Zealand, to Ethel, youngest daughter of S. Lee, Esq., of Teignmouth, Devon, England.

DEATHS.

FESTING—July 5, at Bhamo, of sunstroke suddenly, Captain Wogan Richard Festing, 87th R. I. Fusiliers, son of H. B. Festing, Esq., Bois Hall, Addlestone, Surrey, aged 31.

GHOSE—July 2, at 10, Store Road, Ballygunge, Mrs. Lalmohun Ghose.

RIDOUT—July 13, at Langla, Pendinus Bally Ridout, aged 29.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

Brutus.—Too personal for publication.
Awas Alibag.—Only over your own name.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1897.

THE eloquent and sympathetic letter of Sir Edwin Arnold, which we reproduced in our issue of the 19th instant, vindicating the "kindly and noble native" people of Poona from the imputation of complicity in the recent murderous outrages, deserves, and will doubtless receive, respectful attention from Europeans and Natives alike. It brings into view the many considerations making for a good understanding between the two communities, and indicates the dangers lurking in mutual suspicion and the resulting readiness to believe evil of one another. Sir Edwin, who knew and loved Poona well, having spent many happy years as President of the Deccan College, refuses to believe that its people are assassins and conspirators. He attributes the foul deed of June 22nd to a few murderous conspirators working in divers occult ways, and especially through a disgracefully malignant and seditious section of the local press. For the outrages committed he holds that no punishment can be too severe or too stern; the blood of the Saheb stricken down in the performance of his duty to the State must be duly and terribly accounted for. But he protests against the notion that the Poona people, whom he formerly knew to be hardworking, pleasant, friendly Mahrattas even during the terrible time of the Mutiny—when some scoundrel placed a notice on the gateway of the college offering a reward of Rs. 10,000 for his head—have altogether changed their nature and become treacherous connivers at murder. He hazards the suggestion that with the best and kindliest intentions the agents of the Government may have grieved and alarmed the Poona people by the way in which they beneficently sought to root out the plague. He remembers that when he himself was Municipal Commissioner of Poona as well as President of the College he had to deal with an outbreak of cholera in the city, and sanitary operations were managed peacefully by employing Brahmin inspectors and visitors. When the students of the College asked for two days to go on a pilgrimage to the Goddess of Cholera he gave fifty rupees towards the expenses of the pilgrimage; and during the absence of the students had the College fumigated and cleansed from top to bottom. The pilgrimage or the disinfecting appears to have resulted in hygienic amelioration, and all went well. It might have been different had the visitation been the unfamiliar and far more terrifying plague, requiring prompt segregation as the only means of arresting its course.

It might have been very different indeed had a malignant and seditious section of the local press told the students and their friends that the fumigation and cleansing process had polluted the College to destory their caste, and that the gift of fifty rupees was a mere hypocrisy of "which even a demon would be ashamed." The President of the Deccan College could not have foreseen that forty years of peace devoted to moral and matereal progress and the diffusion of Western culture would have evolved a school of professional defamers whom he would have to denounce as disgrace fully malignant. Sir Edwin Arnold is in error if he supposes that the authorities prevented or discouraged pilgrimages to conciliate even the Goddess of Destruction, Bhowanee, during the recent troubles, but unfortunately neither propitiatory ceremonies nor disinfection carried out on a vast and very costly scale had any appreciable influence in staying the course of plague. It was necessary to resort to other and far more drastic measures. In Bombay when the Plague Committee entered on its duties the disease was on the wane, and the resources of a great and wealthy city were at its disposal. Forty public and private hospitals were called into existence, and an army of doctors and nurses were engaged. In Poona the work had to be done with the means at hand. It was not possible to get Brahmin inspectors and visitors to carry out rules laid down for the thorough search of every house and the instant removal of every suspected case to the hospital for observation. European soldiers, who are not amenable to caste influences, and who disregarded the risk of infection in the performance of a very disagreeable and dangerous duty, volunteered for the work. They were accompanied in the search by medical men, and lady doctors were employed to save the susceptibilities of women as far as possible. The soldiers were under the immediate control of their officers. The services of Native visitors were always in request, though difficult to secure, nearly all the leaders of the community having left the city. It was under these circumstances that the plague in Poona was grappled, and in a very brief period brought under control and stamped out. That was the objective aimed at. There is no reason to suppose that the measures, rigorous as they undoubtedly were, and undoubtedly necessary, would have occasioned disaffection were it not that everything done was misrepresented and denounced in the vernacular press as an act of wanton tyranny and brutal oppression—diabolical acts worse than the Armenian atrocities. Professor Gokhale, sent to London at the expense of Government to give evidence before the Welby Committee, has told an interviewer that he received letters from Poona "giving fresh instances of atrocious outrages and begging him to move in the matter. Women were dragged into the streets and stripped for inspection under pretext that there was not light enough in the houses, and my correspondents, *whose word I can trust absolutely*, report the violation of two women, one of whom *is said* afterwards to have committed suicide rather than survive her shame." Such were the stories bandied about in the local papers, who again and again ran the changes on "outrages on female modesty" and "violation" without ever stopping to give name or place or date.

Who are the correspondents for whose word the learned Professor vouches so absolutely? A list of cases of alleged misbehaviour by search parties has been drawn up by one of the Poona associations. For the most part it sets forth that individuals were taken to the Plague Hospital and their bedding burned, and next day it was found that they were not suffering from plague. It would be sufficiently distressing if these instances of hardship were at all numerous, but errors of the kind are venial compared with the outrages so freely imputed in the local papers to the men engaged in the work of stamping out the plague at the risk of their own lives. The list of grievances contains no single allegation of outrage or disrespect to women. As for the charge for which Professor Gokhale so rashly made himself responsible, there is no shadow of pretence that it rests on any foundation of fact. It is a wicked fiction palmed off on him by his Poona correspondents. Even the *Maharatta*, to its credit be it said, expresses surprise that Mr. Gokhale put forward such a charge which there is no evidence to support. What then becomes of the whole figment of "fresh cases of atrocious outrage" which the learned Professor calmly asserted he had "overwhelming evidence" to establish? Sir Edwin Arnold bids us when the young Brahmins, whom he once helped to educate, "get wind in their heads" they are best dealt with by a strong, calm, and vigilant contempt. Perhaps he is right.

CANDOUR is a virtue, and therefore we have no fault to find with the *Manchester Guardian* for the undisguised jubilation with which it speaks of the troubles recently experienced by the Bombay Cotton Mill Industry. A few weeks ago the paper expressed the opinion that some of the results of the exodus consequent on the plague would be permanent, and that it would have an "educational influence" on the operatives in regard to the question of labour. So it has, though not quite in the same way as was supposed in Manchester when the prediction was made. "We frankly confess," says the paper of July 1st, "that we indulged in this speculation with some satisfaction, and we see no reason for concealing the fact that the interest of Lancashire labour in the levelling up of Bombay labour was one of the causes of this feeling." Having thus unburdened itself, our contemporary goes on to speak of the daily wage system and the strike which followed its abandonment as the consequence of an increased "mobility of labour" on the part of the operatives "enabling them to have a fair share in the distribution of the wealth they are instrumental in producing." Before making a statement which presupposes that the Bombay operative has not hitherto had his fair share of the profits of production, the Manchester paper might have investigated the question whether in view of the small amount of work turned out by a mill-hand in this city as compared with that of his contemporary in Lancashire, the former is not quite as well paid as the latter. If the analogy is carried further and the standard of comfort existing in the bleak Northern towns of England is compared with the standard beyond which no mill-hand in this warm climate has any desire to pass, it will be seen that it is very misleading to judge the question of wages in India by tests such as are applicable in Lancashire. The wages earned in other employments have also to be considered, and taken on this basis the Bombay mill operative is far better off than most of the men of his own class in life. His wages unlike those of the Bolton or Preston operative are far in excess of the sum required to meet his ordinary needs, and the surplus goes to pay off debts incurred by some family ceremonial, be it a marriage or a funeral, upon which the Indian labourer does not hesitate to expend twelve months' pay or more. The Manchester paper is equally wide of the mark in speaking of the proposal to obtain Government sanction to a scheme of imported labour from the North-West as "an endeavour to induce the Government of Bombay to assist the millowners in frightening their recalcitrant operatives by measures for practically promoting migration to Bombay." In other words, this Free Trade journal regards the exercise by the millowners of the right to buy their labour in whatever market they choose as one that should have no countenance from Government. But what is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander, and we fail to see the consistency of congratulating the operatives upon promoting "the mobility of labour" by their strike, while holding up hands in pious horror at the idea of the millowners seeking by recruiting its labour from elsewhere to mitigate the evils arising from an unsteady and floating supply of operatives—evils which are unknown in Lancashire. There is no intention whatever to frighten the operatives—all that is sought is to make the industry less dependent upon a labour market, so capricious and inefficient, because irregular, as that of the Konkan. Our contemporary also regards the scheme as "an attempt to concentrate industry in a particular locality;" to which the up-country spinners "who have been lately profiting by the embarrassments of the Bombay millowners" will object. It is difficult to see how a scheme intended to bring to Bombay, not trained hands from mills in other places, but raw material from the fields, can be so misinterpreted, even where the interests of manufacturers at a distance are supposed to be affected. From its geographical position and its humid climate Bombay possesses natural advantages for cotton spinning which no other place in India can rival. Whether labour is imported or not, Bombay will therefore continue to be the chief seat of the industry in India. The *Manchester Guardian* must long ere this have learned that the strike upon which its jubilations were founded was but a thing of brief duration, and that so far from an increased "mobility of labour" having resulted, the operatives found that they were doing harm to themselves rather than to anyone else in insisting upon being paid their wages daily. The educational influence of the strike consisted in the discovery that they could not impose upon the industry the wasteful and unsatisfactory system of cutting up the payment of their monthly earnings into twenty-eight parts. What would a Lancashire spinner say to a demand from his operatives to be paid daily, thus quadrupling the work of his clerical staff, in order that they might abstain from work for days together or wander from mill to mill as they chose?

WALERS for India and England are likely to be purchased more extensively for military purposes, if breeders will pay attention to the hints thrown out by head-quarters as to the defects of their animals. The Australian horse-breeder does not appreciate unpalatable truths, and is inclined to make rude remarks in response to Remount officers who tell them. An English military expert in his anxiety to enlighten horse-breeders, recently wrote an article in the "British Australasian" giving his own views of the subject and those which he found are held in India. This Sir Andrew Clarke, the Victorian Agent-General, has caused to be distributed among breeders, and it is believed that when the soreness has worn off them they will accept the criticism in the spirit in which it was made, and improvements in the breed and in little details pointed out will follow. As regards India the Australian need fear no rival. All the same the animals might be improved. They are not substantial enough for long service in heavy military work; they are not broad enough in the hips, and they do not "fill the eye", as an English or Irish bred horse does. The introduction of a strain of alien blood might remedy those defects—the other one, that of ugly branding, is simplicity itself. A military officer does not care to have even the Australian's best horse for a charger when the whole appearance is spoilt by a mass of unsightly branding marks. As the Agent-General urges, the branding might easily be done on such a spot as would come beneath the saddle, and if that were done the waler would be more in demand both with military officers and private buyers. Further with regard to the English demand for remounts, it is shown that an English or Irish horse may be obtained for ten pounds and soon be ready for use, whilst an Australian costs forty pounds and gets so smashed up on the voyage to England that six months' rest is required to bring the horse back into condition and to get him acclimatised. So far as England is concerned the waler has clearly no chance at present; for India, he must be improved, since it is evident there are no Cape horses to be had, for the Natal Stud Company has just sent over an agent to Australia to buy up animals for general use and to draw the Durban trams.

THIS morning's telegrams report the death of Lord Revelstoke, the head of the house of Barings. Edward Charles Baring was born in 1828, and on completion of his education entered the house of Baring Brothers and Company, the banker merchants of India, of which eventually he became senior partner. The Barings, of whom Lord Cromer is one, are the descendants of a Lutheran clergyman at Bremen, who afterwards went to England and achieved success as a cloth manufacturer and merchant at Exeter. His sons and grandsons inherited his good fortune together with his means, and became, not only what they were said to be, "a family with many heads and one consolidated opinion," but one of the most important and influential in England, of whose members not less than four were elevated to the peerage. The eldest son of the Lutheran priest became member for Exeter, and among his sons were Lord Ashburton and Lord Northbrook, as well as the two peers already named. Personally Lord Revelstoke was known as a bluff, hearty man, more suggestive of a gentleman-farmer than the world-renowned financier he was. An amiable man, a kindly employer, "liked by the very men who were subject to his transient outbursts." At the time of the Baring crisis there were many who criticised Lord Revelstoke somewhat harshly, and attributed the situation to his headstrong methods of conducting business. That was in November 1891. The firm was embarrassed by its operations in South America. To cover their liabilities, the Governors of the Bank of England sold Exchequer bonds to the State Bank of Russia, and negociated a loan from the Bank of France, which enabled Messrs. Baring to tide over their difficulties. Their liabilities exceeded twenty-one millions, but in the end there was a surplus, and the difficulties ceased to exist. Lord Revelstoke's successor is his son, a partner in the firm, who is now thirty-four years of age.

IT is stated that, beyond 24s. for a free kit, all that is proposed to be given to the rank and file who lost their property in the wreck of the Warren Hastings off the Island of Reunion on Jan. 13 last is 10s. a head as a gratuity for the loss of private property, no reward whatever being given as a recognition of their gallantry and fine exhibition of discipline. Mr. Wanklyn, who has throughout shown great interest in the case, intends to ask Mr. Brodrick whether this is true, and further how it is that no compensation has yet been paid.

A MEETING of the Parliamentary Indian Committee was held on June 31, in one of the Committee-rooms of the House of Commons, and considered the situation with reference to outrages and disturbances which have arisen upon the measures taken for stamping out the plague. Sir William Wedderburn occupied the chair, and there were present, among others, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr Arthur Pease, Mr. R. Cameron, Mr. Samuel Smith, Mr. C. P. Scott, and Mr. W. S. Caine. The meeting was addressed by Professor Gokhale, of Poona, who complained strongly of the action of the British troops in carrying out sanitary measures, declaring that their outrageous behaviour was the cause of all the trouble, and that all would have been well had native troops been employed, as in other parts of India. The outcome of the meeting was a decision to protest against any attempt to muzzle the native press as suggested in the House in the course of the afternoon, to secure the early publication of a memorial which 2,000 of the leading inhabitants of Poona have addressed to the Government of India, and to take speedy steps for raising a debate on the subject in the House of Commons.

AN officer of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment was fined one rupee the other day at the Colombo Police Court for whipping his horsekeeper. It appeared that the man was negligent in looking after his master's pony and when spoken to was very impudent. The Magistrate did not think he got much more than he deserved, and hence the lightness of the fine. An officer in Madras was recently fined Rs. 10 in a very similar case, though the evidence plainly showed that the victim did not get as much as he deserved. How differently different Magistrates view these correctional matters, exclaims the Madras paper.

THE number of officers extra-regimentally employed is now assuming very large proportions. There are, in all, 108 British officers attached to the Egyptian Army, including three Major-Generals. There are twenty-eight regular officers in Colonial military employment, including nine in the Royal Artillery, and there are forty-six Regular officers in civil employment abroad. There are twenty-nine officers employed extra-regimentally under Article 594 of the Royal Warrant, and there are seventy-three Militia officers in Colonial military or civil employment, which brings up the grand total of officers seconded in their regiments to 284. This, of course, is exclusive of those employed on the Staff or as professors or instructors.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RISING AT LABUAN.

LONDON, JULY 19.

Reuter wires from Labuan that Mr. Newbronder, the officer in charge of the Treasury, who was seized, is still held a prisoner by the rebels.

Mat Salleh, who has joined two other tribes, occupies a fortified position.

The Acting Resident has arrived at Gaya, and is awaiting reinforcements.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The "Times" correspondent at Constantinople states that the Sultan appointed Zekki Pacha and Saadeddin Pacha as Military delegates for the peace negotiations, but that the Ambassadors declined to receive any delegate, except Tewfik Pacha.

The meetings have been adjourned until next week, when Tewfik Pacha will appoint a day.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

The American Tariff Conference are agreed on all important points, and have restored raw cotton to the free list.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Lord Revelstoke.

A CORRECTION.

We extremely regret that owing to a clerical error here we announced Oxford as the winner of the University Cricket Match, whereas Cambridge won the match.

THE TOCHI VALLEY EXPEDITION.

SLIGHT SKIRMISH WITH A GANG OF BUDMASHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

A gang of budmashes on Saturday attacked a small party grazing outside the Idak post and carried off the camels.

A party of twelve Sowars and fifty Rifles started from Idak in pursuit, and traced the gang to the defile. Some firing took place on both sides, and the camels were recovered and brought in. A Sepoy of the 6th Bengal Infantry was badly wounded in the skirmish.

General Corrie-Bird held a parade of the troops at Datta Khel on Saturday, and announced the rewards bestowed on the native officers, etc., for the gallantry shown at Maizar.

Heavy rain has been falling in the Tochi Valley, making the march of the troops still moving up very difficult.

The telegraph line was interrupted for a few hours on both Friday and Saturday from some cause.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Captain Williamson, Commandant, Punjab Garrison Battery, is appointed Commandant, No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery; Captain Gordon, R.A., succeeding him in the Punjab Battery.

Major-General Alexander, R.A., has retired on a consolidated pension of £1,000 with effect from April last.

BALL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

POONA, JULY 19.

The ball at Government House, which was postponed from the 14th instant, will take place on the 3rd August.

THE POONA TRAGEDY.

MRS. RAND THANKS HER SYMPATHISERS.

Mrs. Rand, whilst she was in Poona, staying at the Hon'ble Mr. Crowe's residence, at the Sangum Lodge, had several calls on her before leaving Poona.

Mrs. Rand wishes to thank her friends for the many acts of kindness shown to her husband during his illness, and for their solicitude on his behalf, and to express her gratitude to all residents, both European and Native, who privately or by public meeting accorded her their sympathy at the loss of her husband.

THE PUNITIVE POLICE FORCE.

Up to date twenty-one Native mounted sowars are taken into the Punitive Police Force, and three Europeans have joined the mounted, and about a dozen in the dismounted section. About sixty men are kept as Sepoys. Out of the 150 the mounted men have commenced work already.

Mr. Vincent, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, will take charge from Mr. Guider on Wednesday.

THE HYDERABAD CRORE LOAN.

PROSPECTS OF EARLY COMPLETION.

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 19.

The crore loan is on a highway to completion.

The Jaghirdars, at a meeting held at Peshkar's Palace, yesterday, subscribed ten lakhs on the spot; while the Jaghirdars in the Nizam's dominions have offered nearly thirty lakhs, so that with the Sowcars' contribution shortly expected, the required amount will speedily be obtained.

ALIBAG IN MOURNING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIBAG, JULY 17.

An influential gathering of the members of the Kreedabhawan Club was held on Saturday last at Kreedabhawan. Shrimant Raghojeerao Manajeerao Angre presided. Resolutions were unanimously passed that the club residents of Alibag take this opportunity of putting on record their expression of great sorrow and horror at the brutal murders of Lieutenant Ayerst and Mr. Rand, evoking deepest sympathy for the afflicted families of the victims.

It was also resolved to forward a letter of condolence and sympathy to Rao Saheb Madhawlal Javerilal regretting the death of the Hon. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, a gentleman of the highest regard and esteem in Bombay and a sincere well-wisher and friend of the Kolaba district; also to write a letter to Shitaram Balkrishna expressing sincere sentiments of regard and sympathy for the sudden and untimely death of Balkrishna Ganesh Gondhalekar a rising and popular pleader of the Alibag bar, who died of plague in March last.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PENANG, JULY 18.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Bacquehem, from Kobe, left for Bombay this morning.

ADEN, JULY 19.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Melpomene, from Trieste, left for Colombo, this evening.

ADEN, JULY 19.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Poseidon, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

PENANG, JULY 17.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro left here, for Bombay, to-day.

COLOMBO, JULY 19.

French Mail steamer Caledonien, from China, arrived.

Orient Mail steamer Orotava, from London, arrived

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 14.

VARYING amounts of water have descended upon Simla since last I addressed you—it's the popular opinion that the rains have reached this part of the country. At first I believe our refreshing showers were meteorologically stigmatized as "local," but they have been persistent. Every morning's ride, every afternoon's tennis has been blanketed in soft grey dripping cloud. The gaps and breaks have been lovely, showing us sometimes the snows surprisingly near and black and white, sometimes the blue-green plains on the other side, like a sea breaking against the mountain flanks. The Sutlej is full, and where the light flashes upon it, curling along the base of the hills, it is easy to see foam breaking, and to fancy a current of movement pulsing in the tiny crests of the plain. In the hot weather Simla is almost devoid of atmospheric effects. The air is so thin and clear that its medium relieves no barrenness, conceals no poverty of colour. Now the great mountain forms rejoice in every depth of blue and purple, and the fresh darkness of the pines develop new distances and impart new character in all directions. This week's experience does not show the Simla rains in a very threatening character however. There has been no overture of thunderstorms and hardly any heavy downpours, my garden is not bruised or battered, it only rejoices greenly, rather too greenly, for the zinnias and nasturtiums make mere dots of colour in the overabundance of leaf. Nowhere is the roof leaking, and remembering past years in Bombay nobody could take rains seriously that do not make the roof leak. Most of them are made of tin and not of kunkar paste, of course; in that respect we are better armed against the weather than dwellers in the first city of India. Simla has also enormous facilities for drying herself. Two hours after a heavy pour the roads give back no splashes, and it may rain all the morning and yet your tennis court be playable in the afternoon. For these and other reasons we are looking forward with a certain equanimity to the next six weeks, certainly with a delicious buoyancy in the air that I have not experienced elsewhere in India.

The event of the week has been Colonel Hutchinson's lecture on "The Fortunes of War." The lecturer is personally so popular in Simla that he could have depended on a good house apart from his well known ability to handle the subjects he has made his especial study as entertainingly as instructively. Colonel Hutchinson is well known as a writer upon military subjects, and it is not long since the *Pall Mall Magazine*, a publication which has the pick of the literary world at its command, presented to its readers a series of articles upon Wellington's Campaigns from Colonel Hutchinson's pen. The lecture delivered on Monday he very generously presents to the United Service Institution's Magazine. Extracts from it have already been widely printed, from which the interesting nature of the address and the richness of anecdote with which it was illustrated has been sufficiently evident. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief made a speech of thanks to the lecturer, the Adjutant-General also found something to say in comment upon it, and it was not to be expected that Sir James Westland would forego the opportunity to have his little joke. He scored in his innocent genial civilian way off all the military speakers, but it is doubtful whether he meant to be taken *au pied de la lattre*, the occasion lending itself to jocund reflection.

Lady White's second "At Home" took place this afternoon. It consisted of a delightfully varied entertainment winding up with a tiny comedy, "The Runaway Match," in which the runaway couple, aged respectively seven and eight, were represented by little Miss G. White and Master Evans, youngest son of Sir Griffiths Evans of Calcutta. The poise and calm self-possession of the little fellow were really remarkable, and he took his amusing role with the greatest credit, while little Miss White as the partner in the nursery elopement was very sweet and dainty. Miss McLean, daughter of the Chief Justice of Bengal, was applauded for her "cymbal" dance, and Mrs. Money Shewan sang a captivating French song, "Bonjour," with the prettiest accent. One of the most appreciated features of the entertainment was a trio by young ladies dressed to represent the sister isles of the Brisish Empire, Miss Poyser as England, Miss Elmslie as Scotland, Miss Chinnery as Ireland. The dance executed by each young lady was of course a typical one—an Irish jig, a Scotch sword dance, and the ever popular sailor's *pas seul*. Lady White is certainly to be felicitated upon the fertility and taste of her invention. It is not easy to charm the fastidious audiences of the hill capitals, but she always does it. Snowden itself, in its arrangements and decoration, is a monument to the artistic instincts of its gracious hostess, and on such occasions as these, when Simla is invited upon the very most generous scale, there are no bounds to the appreciation expressed.

The report of the Simla Municipality for the past year is a record of very successful administration under Colonel Robertson. The income has steadily increased, while liabilities have been reduced and the financial position improved, the year closing with a credit balance of three-quarters of a lakh of rupees. How considerable has been the growth of this place of late years may be judged from the fact that the revenue is now just ten times what it was twenty-six years ago. Several very useful projects for the improvement of the station are now in progress and the Municipality is well able to pay for them. The most important under contemplation are an extension of the water-supply, and the introduction of electric lighting. For the former estimates are now being prepared, but for the latter, we are told, Simla will probably have to wait until Darjiling is furnished in a similar way, for Messrs. Kilburn's estimate for the work has been reported upon as most favourable of those sent in, but this firm have their hands so full just now that they desire to complete the Darjiling project, which is expected to be in working order by October next, before forming a company to take up the lighting of Simla. The most unsatisfactory of the Municipal undertakings continues to be that white elephant, the Town Hall, which, despite the enormous sum spent in building it, required considerable expenditure last year to keep it in repair. The health of the station has continued exceedingly good, the death-rate in the twelve months under report having been only 32·5 per thousand, though reckoned upon the basis of the winter population, which is only about half the size of the summer. In concluding their report the Committee again place on record their appreciation of the excellent service rendered by their Secretary, Major Carson.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A PRIEST.

THE hearing of the case of considerable interest to the Jewish community of Thana, to which we have already referred, has just concluded. After the whole of the evidence was taken, Mr. Raja Dax, B.A., LL.B., who appeared for the prosecution, said that there was no split in the Jewish community of Thana, and those members who went to the synagogue for prayers were the accused and their relations. The accused had no right to break the locks, and there was ample evidence to justify the court in convicting the accused. Mr. F. Pestonji Taleyarkhan, on behalf of the accused, said that the court had only to look at the facts of the case and the circumstances under which the prosecution has been instituted, and then there could be no doubt that this was not a bona-fide" complaint for the redress of any real grievances. The complainant, in the first place, had not proved that he had any right to pose himself as an aggrieved party or the sole protector and guardian of the synagogue. He was not the permanent treasurer and the affairs of the synagogue were managed by a committee. Had the complainant received any sanction to institute these proceedings? Evidently the committee and the whole community knew nothing about it. Why should the complainant, of all the persons, consider himself as an aggrieved party? Mr. Taleyarkhan contended that the complainant was not an aggrieved party, because his title was not final and conclusive and he had no such exclusive interest in the matter that an interference on the part of the accused might cause wrongful loss or damage. Even assuming for the sake of argument that he could come forward as a complainant, there was not an atom of evidence to constitute any criminal offence. All the witnesses for the prosecution had admitted that there was a split in the community and that some members of the community went to the synagogue for prayers and some to the complainant's house. This was only a civil matter and the complainant had brought the case in this court only to pay off an old grudge.

The court reserved its judgment.

CALCUTTA IN HYSTERICS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 17.

POOR CALCUTTA! She has passed through a series of experiences which have well nigh driven her crazy. A Famine first appealed to her purse, and was responded to with splendid sympathy; but her Viceroy was with her and she met the call in his society.

Then the Diamond Jubilee made a second call, which was also responded to with open hands all round. She contemplated to herself a monumental record on an American scale, and had scarcely gathered in the large givings, when her very foundations were shaken by an earthquake in the Garo Hills whose lateral shock was felt more or less severely in the lower Gangetic basin, and terribly in that of the Bramaputra. Her steeples rocked and swayed and some few fell—at least their tips did, which took away altogether any seeming dignity they may have had—I will not say much about their elegance. The Monument, and all the surrounding chimneys, some of them of great height, swayed but stayed. But all that should not have stood came down, and it will not be a bad thing for the stricken city if the rebuilding is done fairly. But her Viceroy was not with her—why was he not shaken? No telegram of official sympathy caught the falling tear, so she sobbed herself into an unrest from which she rushed out on to her streets, perhaps a little more clad than she did at first, at every fancied shock during the night. Poor City of Palaces, she will have found out a few mistakes her masons have hitherto made and grow stronger.

Her Jubilee came and went—a rushlight affair in a Monsoon swamp. She was in no humour to adorn herself again, and be ablaze in her jewels once more. Her loyalty was large, but prudence sat on her organ pipes on the day of Thanksgiving—Weep she might, but how could she rejoice when her Viceroy was not with her!

Scarcely had she gathered together her tattered and bespattered garments when another danger loomed within her vision.

An unruly crowd of Mahomedans thought they saw their religion insulted in the tangible form of a mosque demolished. Of course there had been no mosque, but a holy man had sat there for years and prayed, and maybe others had prayed with him. He was on another man's ground on sufferance only, and when requested to quit sat still, till he was ejected. Then came the row. Hundreds of Mahomedans—who had never even seen the mosque, or hut, which if consecrated by the prayers of holy men, they were bound to treat as one, felt impelled to do something—what that something was, was most undetermined. They took their places in a chapter of accidents in which they saw no inconsiderable danger. They were mustered by their own Kahalasies and perhaps an ignorant mullah or imam,—without any kind of organisation or leadership. Every little gang, as every coolie gang everywhere has, had its own leader. And so this rabble marched on to Calcutta. Processes of law, they knew nothing of, and with most of the men it was a blind Quixotic thing to do. Criminal too in places, which shows the absence of leadership—as when they insulted and assaulted Englishmen and Englishwomen.

Now there is one thing our people have failed to consider,—and in saying this I do not sacrifice one iota of my indignation at these miscreants,—the tension of mind which most Mahomedans had been under for some time now, especially for the last month or two. A religious revival has largely roused their faculty for fanaticism: which they can no more control than good sound Englishmen can, when they take sides in the Opium question, or say, in the more recent Sanitary legislation. To them it is holiness, and we liberal Englishmen are bound to see with equal eye the religious sentiments of every individual, and feel that the State must regard each religion as religious and sacred, and equally under its protection. And such holiness, as they are perhaps within the truth who say that for one good Christian, they have hundreds of good Moslems. But the rabble are not good Moslems; they however hope that zeal for danger and risk will count to holiness, and cover a mulitude of sins. "The light of Islam," from his very Mahomedan city of Kabul, had just stirred their militant souls with his Sacred book on the Jehad.

Their fasts had been more strictly observed, their grief ceremony of Mohurrum had a more extensive reality, and events in Europe had been seen with an exaggeration one can only know, when they see the glow of enthusiasm which the sword of the Sultan of Roum arouses. Roum, to every Mahomedan has been always the great centre of the throbbing heart of Islam. A mighty power that has only to rouse itself, and unfurl the green flag in the name of the Lord of Hosts to assume the mastership of the world. This Roum of their imagination has suddenly come before them as a Victorious Power which has withered the Christian forces hurled against it. How can they gauge the weakness of Greece? or understand the monumental folly of her disobedience? That they know not of, but, they have come out of their mosques with the sanctified exultation of partakers in the victory of Moslem arms for which they have just chanted their "Te Deum" of "al humd ul Illah." And have they not just sent the Great Sultan a telegram of congratulation and devotion? All this has intensified the misdirection which has resulted in a reckless and disorderly mob, who took advantage of every obstacle the Municipality placed in their hands for offence and defence; water-pipes along the roadway; road metal; bricks for repairs, etc., and everything they could hold.

But our city has a police, there are also a few soldiers somewhere, and the gallant volunteers who responded so splendidly to the call of duty. And, lo! the local mob melted away in their presence like butter on a hot toast. Our hospitals have charge of a few, a few will never more join a riot anywhere, other few may still be picking buck-shot out of their shins, and some await the law and its uncertainties.

On the whole a small show of wakefulness and authority dispersed the rioters. But what occasion was there for the poor city to go into hysterics? Were one to collect all the rumours born of this disquietude it would be enough to throw the poor city into another fit of weeping and laughter. A holocaust of 15,000 slain! Regiments disbanded for refusing to fight against their co-religionists! Butchers on errands of house-to-house murder! Servants to join in a preconcerted massacre of their masters. An onslaught on Christian churches during an unusually thronged service. And an amount of revolver practice which must have brought a windfall to dealers in small arms. In the meantime where was the Viceroy. Alas? in Capua up yonder, he had been heard to call the Calcutta riot a local mob. A "Local mob, forsooth"! exclaims the city at its great throbbing heart in Hare Street, and elsewhere, as it throws itself into another paroxysm. We might all of us have been murdered in our beds,—one might almost imagine her wailing—for all you care! Poor Viceroy!

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following permanent postings are made in the Judge Advocate General's Department:—Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Wilson to the 3rd circle, Bengal Command; Captain W. D. Thomson, to Army Headquarters; and Captain C. L. M. Rich to 9th circle, Quetta.

DURING last year 32,997 articles were brought to the Lost Property Office at Scotland Yard, chiefly by cabmen and omnibus conductors (says Mr. W. J. Wintle, author of the paper in the *Windsor* on the London police). They included 2499 purses, 160 watches, 2,306 bags with their contents, and 15,626 umbrellas and sticks. Some of the articles were strange enough. There were a banker's bag containing £700, an astronomical telescope, several bicycles a bantam cock, a horse's brain preserved in spirits, a canary in a cage, a suit of chain armour, and a host of queer things. Slightly more than half of these articles were afterwards claimed, and £2674-11-3 was paid in rewards for their recovery.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday give the following results:—

WARD.		PLAGUE.		Deaths from all Causes.
		Attacks.	Deaths.	
A	Upper Colaba	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	4
	Mid. & Lower Colaba			
	Fort, Southern			
	Fort, Northern			
	Esplanade			
B	Mandvi			19
	Chukla			
	Umarkhadi			
	Dongri			
C	Market			16
	Dhobi Talao			
	Fanaswadi			
	Bhuleshwar			
	Khara Talao			
	Khumbarwada			
D	Khetwadi			6
	Girgaum			
	Chaupati			
	Walkeshwar			
	Mahalakshmi			
E	Mazagon			24
	Tadwadi			
	Second Nagpada			
	Kamatipura			
	Tardeo			
	Byculla			
	First Nagpada			
F	Parel			5
	Sewri			
	Sion			
G	Mahim			6
	Worli			
	Non-Residt. & Unknown			4
	Total.. ..	*Nil*	*Nil.*	84

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

WARD		PLAGUE.		Deaths from all Causes.
		Attacks.	Deaths.	
A	Upper Colaba			2
	Mid. & Lower Colaba			
	Fort, Southern			
	Fort, Northern	1		
	Esplanade			
B	Mandvie			30
	Chukla			
	Oomarkhari			
	Dongri			
C	Market			22
	Dhobi Talao			
	Fanaswady			
	Bhuleshwar			
	Khara Talao			
	Kumbharwada		1	
D	Khetwady			8
	Girgaum			
	Chowpatty			
	Walkeshwar			
	Mahalakshmi			
E	Mazagon			33
	Tarwady			
	Second Nagpada			
	Kamatipura			
	Tardeo			
	Byculla			
	First Nagpada			
F	Parel			11
	Sewri			
	Sion			
G	Mahim			2
	Worli..			
	Non-Residt. and Unknown			9
	Total......	1	1	117
	Total to date...	12,650	10,705	

THE INCREASED MORTALITY.

The mortality for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning, stands at the unexpectedly high figure of 117. It does not follow that the excess above the normal, which should be about 70 or 75, is due to plague. The evidence available points in a different direction. The investigation at the cemeteries shows that there is an unusual number of deaths from intestinal complaints, especially amongst children. This in itself is an unsatisfactory symptom as it may be due to causes predisposing to cholera. It is certain that diseases of a similar character are at the present moment widely prevalent at Poona and at Ahmednagar.

The negative evidence which goes to show that plague is not answerable for the present rise in the bills of mortality, is supported by the result of house-to-house visitation, yesterday, in the Parel District. Dr. Jennings, Professor O. V. Muller, Mr. Besooji Khimji, Mr. Battliwalla, and others, with Inspectors Field and Cunningham, spread themselves over a wide area, and made a thorough examination in localities where plague formerly prevailed. Not a single case of plague was found. There was no disinclination on the part of the people to show cases of illness, where such existed. The search parties were surprised in view of the water-logged condition of the district—a mixture of rain-water and sewage form unsavoury lakes round many of the houses—that the health of the dwellers in those localities was so little affected. The few cases of fever were malarious, and had nothing to do with plague.

The great rise in the mortality is, however, causing uneasiness to the executive authorities. The Health Officer, Dr. Weir, last week, in anticipation of the present crisis, wrote to a number of medical men for information of any cases of fever accompanied by broncho-pneumonia which might come under their observation, and which they might regard as suspicious and consider it advisable to have a bacteriological examination. Professor Haffkine would be glad to examine any cases of which intimation can be sent to him. Many deaths are known to have taken place from this cause. The mortality amongst children continues to be very high. At the Arthur Road Hospital, in the course of yesterday, six suspicious cases were admitted, and are under the observation of Dr. Dadibalkar, Deputy Health Officer, who is in charge during Dr. Chowksey's illness.

Six cases of cholera were also sent to the Arthur Road Hospital, yesterday, for treatment.

THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE'S OFFICE.

The work of shifting the establishment of the Plague Committee's office from General Gatacre's bungalow to the Town Custom House Offices, commenced yesterday, and practically the work of the Plague Committee under the new Chairman will begin at the latter offices from to-day. A room has been set apart on the first floor, next to the office of the Abkari Department, and it is being furnished with tables, chairs, etc.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION RESUMED.

In view of the increasing daily mortality in the city, house-to-house visitation was again commenced yesterday morning by the members of the Plague Committee, Madanpoora, Saffrabad, and other localities situated in No. 8 District being selected for such inspection. The search parties were divided into five groups. The first party, headed by Surgeon-Major Dimmock, inspected all the houses in small lanes and gullies. The second party, headed by Surgeon-Captain Taylor, and accompanied by a Justice of the Peace, examined the Ghellabhoy Street with all its bye-lanes. The third party, which was in charge of Mr. James, searched the Mahomedan Lane. Dr. Weir led the fourth party, and inspected the whole of the Morland Road and the remaining portion of Madanpoora. The fifth party was in charge of Mr. McDonald, a Justice of the Peace, and Dr. Dadbialker. The operation was carried on with the same vigilance as it had been during the epidemic. General Gatacre was present and supervised the whole operation. The services of the military soldiers to parade the district under inspection were dispensed with; but a body of twenty policemen accompanied each party, which was also provided with three ambulances to convey the patients to hospitals. The inspection lasted for about two hours and a-half, and resulted in the discovery of one suspicious case of plague, which was sent to the Jholai Hospital. One patient suffering from fever and general debility was conveyed to the Arthur Road Hospital. There were two deaths in the locality, one from cholera and the other from dyssentery. A lady-doctor, Miss Brennan, accompanied and assisted the search parties.

FEVER RELIEF FUND.

Further subscriptions:—A friend for sufferers from the plague, Rs. 20.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending July 16 were as follows:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay City	8	11
Karachi „	4	2
Poona „	8	5
Surat District	17	13
Poona „	10	8
Satara „	30	16
Kolaba „	4	3
Baroda Territory	22	22
Kolahpur „	2	0
Cutch „	27	23
Total	132	103

The total of deaths is 39 more than in the previous week, and 33 more than in the week ending July 2. For the first time since the lists have been issued, Thana sends an absolutely blank return. The total mortality to date is as follows:—

Deaths from plague previously registered ...	29,989
„ „ week ending July 9	103
Total	30,092

MEDICAL INSPECTION ON THE RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In view of the decreasing mortality from plague, I think the time is opportune that the state of affairs in connection with the medical inspection of the in-coming passengers to Bombay, held at Sion, may be brought prominently to the notice of the authorities concerned. While appreciating every measure that is taken to stamp out the plague from our midst, and so far it is a success, one thing is to be very much regretted, and that is in these rainy days the periodical pass-holders on the G. I. P. line, who have, as a matter of fact, to come down to Bombay daily, are made to alight for their medical examination, along with other passengers holding single and return tickets. Now, sir, if the relaxation of this rule is made to the effect, that instead of putting hundreds of daily passengers to the inconvenience of getting down, and thus getting wet, and waiting for minutes together at the mercy of the elements on the platform without any protection whatever, it would be much better if these guardians of the public health are asked to come into the compartments for the purpose. They could certainly in suspicious cases ask the victims to get down for their further satisfaction. But not to look to public convenience in this wet season is very harsh, and if this catches the eyes of those responsible for it, I hope that some golden mean will be struck by making suitable arrangements for this necessary medical inspection at this part of the year.—Yours, &c., DAILY PASSENGER.

THE FAMINE.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

LAST week's Central Provinces season reports are summarised in the following General Remarks:—Weather generally cloudy with beneficial rain in most districts. Sambalpur has received 8½ inches; Mandla, Betul, Chhindvara and Bilaspur about 5 inches; Seoni, Nima, Nagpur, Balaghat and Raipur 2½ to 3 inches. In the other districts the showers have been lighter and more rain is required, especially in Saugor. Bhandara and Chanda, the south-east of Seoni and the Sohagpur tahsil of Hoshangabad and parts of Narsinghpur. The rain came most opportunely after the long break and has relieved the withering seedlings. Sowings have been resumed almost everywhere and resowings are in progress where necessary, but in Chanda and Bhandara operations are retarded owing to insufficient moisture. Land is also being prepared for winter sowings. Scarcity of fodder still experienced in 7 districts, but the recent rain is bringing on the grass. Cattle disease is reported from Chanda and Sambalpur and a scarcity of plough bullocks from Hoshangabad. The numbers on relief-works have increased by 59,000, the increase being general, but most marked in the Northern districts, the Nerbudda valley and Balaghat. The accession may be attributed to the holding off of the rains. The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief have risen by 20,000 principally in Damoh, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Bhandara Balaghat and Bilaspur. The last district accounts for one-fourth of the whole on this class of relief throughout the Provinces. The numbers on private works have remained almost the same. Prices fluctuate with a tendency to fall somewhat in 5 or 6 districts. Rates are very high in Chanda and have risen in Bhandara. Numbers on relief-works—Saugor 23,572, Damoh 40,796, Jubbulpore 31,101, Mandla 10,199, Seoni 7,303, Narsinghpur 24,337, Hoshangabad 27,792, Nimar 127, Betul 10,797, Chhindwara 15,311, Wardha 3,017, Nagpur 12,827, Chanda 7, Bhandara 19,544, Balaghat, 35,854, Raipur 38,385, Bilaspur 34,543, Sambalpur 845, total 3,36,357. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 16,560, Damoh 19,900, Jubbulpore 27,626, Mandla 5,331, Seoni 4,332, Narsinghpur 10,639, Hoshangabad 9,576, Nimar 910, Betul 2,199, Chhindwara 4,188, Wardha 37, Nagpur 5,474, Bhandara 10,640, Balaghat 19,141, Raipur 22,207, Bilaspur 54,171, Sambalpur 51, total 2,13,012. There were also 64,963 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 96,763, women 1,63,738, children 75,856. Dependants—Men 2,008, women 3,328 children 47,262, with 220 unclassed. Poor-houses—men 9,296, women 10,491 and children 14,574. Otherwise relieved—men 19,627, women 39,553 and children 34,412 with 32,301 unclassed. Wage prices—Nagpur 9¼, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur and Bilaspur 9, Wardha and Chanda 8¾, Bhandara and Raipur 8½, Saugor, Chhindwara 8¼, Seoni 8¼, Damoh, Hoshangabad and Nimar 8, Mandia 7½, Balaghat 7, Betul 6½.

EXTRAORDINARY BURGLARY AND THEFT.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Sloan prosecuted Buldeo Durga *alias* Dwarka Durga, a Purdassee, having a record of two previous convictions against him, on two charges of house-breaking and theft, of gold and silver ornaments, currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 9,588, the property of Nagoo Baloo, a proprietor of landed states, residing at 11th Lane, Kamatipoora. During the absence of the complainant at Wasari, near Navel, in the beginning of the present month, the accused, in company of two other Purdassees, who are still at large, broke into the complainant's house and carried away the property from a cupboard, which they had broken open with a jimmy and a gimlet, which were found in the house. On Wednesday, the 7th instant, the accused and his companions were seen entering the room of a chawl at Coombharwada, with a coolie carrying a box on his head. They were noticed by some other tenants of the chawl, who recognized one of them as Bhoocan, who formerly occupied that room, but who had been away for the last two months. As the movements of these three men appeared to be somewhat suspicious, one of the tenants, named Narayen Tribhovan, went and informed the police. Before the arrival of the police, the three accused locked the door of the room and went away. The police kept a watch on the room until evening, when none of the men appearing on the spot, the door of the room was broken open in the presence of a punch, and on a search being made of the place, a box, containing ornaments, of the value of about Rs. 6,000, was discovered. The accused Durga was pointed out to the police by one of the tenants of the chawl, near a sweetmeat shop at Grant Road, on the following day. He was taken to the Null Bazaar police chowkey, and placed before Inspector Sloan, when he made a statement, admitting having broken into the complainant's house. In consequence of this statement, Superintendent Nolan sent a telegraphic message to the complainant at Wassari, informing him that his place had been broken into, and requesting that he should return to Bombay forthwith. The complainant returned to Bombay on the 8th instant, and proceeded to Null Bazaar police chowkey, where Inspector Sloan showed him the ornaments, which he identified as his own property. The complainant before the magistrate stated that Rs. 250 in currency notes and Rs. 1,400 in cash and some ornaments had yet to be recovered by the police. The police inquiries also elicited that a couple of days previous to the complainant's house having been broken into, the accused, in company of two other Purdassees, proceeded to the shop of a Borah, named Jafferji Rajbhai, who deals in old iron at Mutton Road, and bought from him a jimmy, a gimlet, a file, and breastcut-brace for Re. 1-8. These implements of house-breaking were, on searching the complainant's house, found lying on the floor, with a piece of hasp of abroken cupboard. The Borah, on being questioned by the court, admitted having sold these instruments to the accused and two other Purdassees. Inspector Sloan informed the magistrate that the accused, against whom stood two previous convictions, was released from the jail on the Diamond Jubilee day and a few days after he committed this burglary.

The accused denied the charge, which he said was got up against him. He also alleged that he was maltreated by the police while in their custody. His Worship convicted the accused on both the charges, and sentenced him to an accumulated term of four years' rigorous imprisonment.

ADDRESS TO GENERAL GATACRE.

A large and influential meeting of representative members of different classes of the Bhattia community, called by the chairman and members of the Hallai and Cutchi Bhattia Mahajans, was held last evening at the Hallai Bhattia Mahajan Vadi, on the Kalbadavie Road, for the purpose of presenting an address to General Gatacre, C.B., D.S.O., President of the Plague Committee, previous to his departure for England by the next mail steamer. Mr. Runchordas Harridas, chairman of the Bhattia Plague Committee, presided; and there was a very crowded gathering of native gentlemen, together with a few European ladies and gentlemen. The reception hall was carpetted, being tastefully decorated with rich draperies, hanging crystal flower vases, etc., and illuminated with superb crystal chandeliers.

The chairman made a few introductory remarks, and called upon Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey to read the address to the meeting.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, in addressing the meeting, said: General Gatacre, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I rise to perform an extremely pleasant and agreeable duty, and I feel quite flattered by the honour my community has done me by entrusting to me the reading of the address, which we have unanimously resolved to present to the honored guest of the evening. Before reading it, I would, however, take leave to say a few words. Ladies and gentlemen, you know through what a crisis we all have passed. Beginning in August, the plague went on increasing; and it was, when its virulence was at its zenith, that the Plague Committee, with our honored guest as its Chairman, was constituted. Everybody instinctively felt that General Gatacre was the man for it, and great hopes of ultimate success against the enemy were entertained by people of every caste, creed, and community. All our hopes have been fully realised by the triumph you achieved—(Cheers)—in fighting with the invisible but terrible foe which devastated beautiful Bombay, frightened its inhabitants out of their wits, drove them away in lakhs, and caused almost a complete cessation of business. Such a sad spectacle had never the like of it before. The oldest inhabitant remembers no such misfortune to this city, which we all love so dearly, and of which we all are so proud. At such a trying time, you came as our rescuer. (Cheers.) Stringent and drastic remedies had to be applied, and labours of the most arduous kind were absolutely necessary. You proved fully equal to the occasion. You managed the entire business with such zeal, courtesy, and considerateness that the terrors we Orientals naturally and truly feel in isolation disappeared and even segregation became popular,—almost the fashion of the day. (Cheers.) It was really very kind of you to allow every sect and community to establish its own hospital, and to give every assistance in your power to make it a success. (Applause.) You saw the wisdom of respecting the religious prejudices and the social feelings of the people, and of equipping the public and private hospitals with as many comforts and conveniences as human ingenuity could devise. Specially welcome was the concession you gave to the relations of the sick to accompany him, to nurse him, and to give him that solace of having his kith and kin near, which every dying man so dearly longs for. Segregation and isolation were distasteful to us so long as they meant being snatched away from friend and relation,—almost from the world—and being confined with people of all kinds under the dismal and exposed sheds of a poorly equipped public hospital. These causes of dissatisfaction were clearly discerned by you, and with their removal that dissatisfaction dissappeared. It is now easy to sneer at what is called unnecessarily lavish expenditure; but let us not forget that it was this lavish expenditure which made more than a success what was once thought impossible. I fear I am trespassing too much upon your valuable time, but I feel it would be most unjust not to take notice of the excellent arrangements you, with your usual tact and skill, made in quarantine sheds. (Cheers.) With your advise and consent we were able to establish a special quarantine shed for our own community, and to make it so cheerful and comfortable that people felt almost at home there. (Applause.) We are of course more directly interested in your management of the plague affairs. But we are not unaware of the high reputation you have attained in your own profession. On more occasions than one have you shown yourself to be a gifted General and a brave soldier of no common merit. (Applause.) Your motto has always been, as was truly remarked by a local daily, "thorough" in all that you do. We saw it in the engineering achievements of your brigade in the Chitral Campaigne, in the military tournament which gave to peaceful citizens a fair idea of what war was, in the organisation of the annual sham fights in the Bombay Harbours, or on the rugged heights of Lanowli and Khandali Hills, in the horse show on the Oval, to be short, in everything, small or great, that you undertook. (Prolonged Cheers.) The triumphs of peace are, however, greater than those of war. So, at least your will allow us to think,—that we represent a community, which is so much distinguished for its commercial activity and industrial enterprise. We will, therefore, claim for your success as Chairman of the Plague Committee the first place among the many and varied laurels you have won in your career. With these remarks, ladies and gentlemen, I will now proceed to read the address. (Prolonged applause.)

To Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, C.B., D.S.O.

Dear Sir,—It is with sincere pleasure that we hail the opportunity you have, with your usual courtesy, given us to-day of publicly testifying to the high esteem in which you are held and the general regret which is felt at your approaching departure from amongst us. Your career has been long and varied; and in your own profession you have won, in peace and in war, a reputation of which any one may be proud, and which, we feel certain, is bound to increase in the wider and more brilliant sphere which has been opened to you by your selection for a coveted command at "Home." (Cheers.) But no military glories you have won or will win will, we believe, eclipse those which you have achieved in directing to a successful issue, and, let us hope, to a final triumph, the difficult and arduous compaign you were called upon to lead against the invisible, but terrible foe which decimated this fair City of ours during the last nine months. (Cheers.) Gloomy and dismal in the extreme was the outlook of things when the Plague Committee was constituted. Thousands had died, and the City had been turned into a desert, and the strongest hearts seemed to quail at the idea of adopting stringent measures. People, however, had full confidence in you, and that confidence, we are glad to note, Sir, was more than justified by you. (Cheers.) The various measures you adopted to save the City from all but total ruin, the uniform vigour and unabating zeal with which you pursued a real policy of "thorough" in carrying them out are now matters of history. It is not, however, for mere zeal, vigour, or perseverance, admirable as these virtues are, that we "raise our song of thanks and praise," but for the great tact, the uniform courtesy, the unfailing suavity of manner and kindness, the disposition to yield, to accommodate, and to show every consideration possible to the feelings and prejudices of every sect and community, with which you inspired confidence amongst the great and the small, and finally reconciled us even to unpopular segregation and isolation, which had been tried before and abandoned as impracticable in an oriental city. (Prolonged cheers.) We cannot sufficiently thank you for the concessions you gave to us of freely opening our own hospitals, accompanying and tending our own sick, and making all conveniences we could to satisfy our religious or social prejudices, whether it be in hospitals or in quarantine sheds. You thus made possible what had been thought impossible before; nay, even popular, as in the case of the quarantine sheds for Bhattias, which, with your consent and approval, we were able to make so comfortable and cheerful that people were actually loth to leave them. Suffice it to say that, if the most drastic and stringent measures for the suppression of the plague were anywhere carried out, without friction or dissatisfaction, they were so in Bombay. And the credit of this is entirely due to your tact, discretion, and sympathy, and the confidence, you invariably placed in the natural leaders of society. (Cheers). All the communities in Bombay are under special obligations to you for this. None can appreciate your services better, none can hold you in greater esteem than the Bhattia community, on whose behalf we are addressing you this evening. We feel we would have failed in our duty had we omitted to give public expression to our feelings towards you. Thanking you for the honour you have done us in accepting our invitation in spite of multifarious engagements.—We, on behalf of the Bhattia community of Bombay, &c.

The address was signed by Mr. Runchordas Haridas, chairman, Bhattia Plague Committee, Mr. Dayal Bhimjee, acting secretary, treasurer, and manager, Cutchi Bhattia Mahajan, and Mr. Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee, secretary, treasurer, and manager, Hallai Bhattia Mahajan.

The address was placed in an elegant silver casket of Kutch workmanship and presented by the chairman to General Gatacre.

General Gatacre, in addressing the meeting, said it was a matter of great congratulation to him and his colleagues on the Plague Committee that they had succeeded in meeting with the wishes of that large community. Their success had been principally achieved by the assistance they had derived, by the personal influence of the leaders of the Bhattia community, with the money the members of that community had subscribed, and with the benevolence which had led to the founding by the Bhattia section of the community of their own hospital in which by their contributions for the food and comfort of those who were in the unfortunate position of being the occupants of the hospital, they had done their best to alleviate the sufferings of the sick. When the operations were taken in hand there was neither any question of money or of convenience. The suggestions of the Committee met with approval on every side. It was a matter of congratulation that the wishes of the Committee were respected in every point. It was lucky for soldiers like him that there were other branches and departments engaged in making money for the payment of soldiers. The Bhatias formed one of the communities for making the money. It would not have been meet if the soldiers were engaged in making money, for if they belonged to the community that made money, there would have been no soldiers. But as he had said, the work of each branch or community was inter-dependent, wherefore the soldier would be the first to acknowledge the advantages of the share of the community in the business of the plague operations, which were made, somewhat, in the best possible manner to suit their convenience, and the Plague Committee were gratified to know that the Bhatia community believed in their having met with their wishes. As far as he was concerned, he could say that he had signed a certain number of documents, and so forth, leaving the remaining work to be carried out by his colleagues and others; but as its results they had the satisfaction to know that the plague had gone down. In conclusion, he hoped that on his return to India at some future day, he would find his Bhattia friends with the same friendly greetings and expressions of feeling towards him.

ANOTHER ADDRESS.

At the conclusion of the above proceedings, General Gatacre presided at the same meeting, at the request of the chairman and members of the committee appointed for the purpose of presenting an address, on behalf of the Hallai and Cutchi Bhattia Mahajans, to Mr. Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee, J. P., the secretary, treasurer, and manager of the Hallai Bhattia Mahajan for the last ten years, in which capacity he had rendered valuable services to the community.

Mr. Runchordas Haridas, the chairman of the first meeting, made a few introductory remarks regarding the special services of Mr. Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee to his community, and read an address in Gujerati which was intended for presentation to him, and of which the following is a translation :—

To Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee, J. P., Secretary, Treasurer and Manager of the Hallai Bhattia Mahajan.

Dear Sir,—We are extremely delighted at having got an opportunity to publicly testify to the great esteem in which we hold the numerous services you have done to us and the sacrifices of mind, body, and wealth you have made for us in your long career. (Applause.) When we appointed you in 1887 the secretary, treasurer, and manager of the Hallai Bhattia Mahajan, we felt great confidence in, and formed many hopes of you. During the ten years that have since elapsed, that confidence has been fully justified and our hopes completely realised. During your regime as secretary you have shown invariable impartiality, promptness of judgment, true regard of the interest of the community, in every matter that came before the Mahajans, you were always ready to sacrifice your time for the honorary work you had to do for us. We were so highly pleased with your management that we have been re-electing you to the secretaryship during all this period. Nothing can be a better index of the great regard we feel for you. (Cheers.) Oft times many gentlemen of our own and other communities appoint you as arbitrator to decide their differences, and you give judgment after close and minute examination and always with exemplary impartiality. The parties thus are saved the trouble and expense of the proverbially protracted and costly litigation of our courts, for which they all bless you with all heart. Your latest services, in connection with the plague we mean, were simply invaluable. Accursed plague which converted this fair city into a desert, which claimed thousands of innocent victims, and which drove away for the sake of dear life lakhs of its inhabitants, poor and rich, away from their homes. We cannot praise too much the courage you have showed, in remaining at your post at immense risk to yourself, and the excellent services rendered by your personal labour to the Bhattia community. You with other gentlemen of our community opened a special hospital for Bhattias. Arrangements were there made for respecting the religious prejudices and social feelings of the unfortunate people, who had to take advantage of it; and every day did you make it a point to visit the hospital once or twice to make sure that every thing was alright. When quarantine was imposed here on all arrivals from Cutch Mandvi, you established a special shed for the Bhattias, and with immense labours made such excellent arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the inmates that they always felt at home there. You with your influence in conjunction with other gentlemen of the community, were able to collect a large sum of Rupees 17,000 for the purpose. You have placed the Mahajans under deep obligation by doing works like the above, always with great coolness, courtesy, and true nobility of heart. We feel it our first duty to recognize your services by presenting this address, and in conclusion we wish you long life and prosperity, so that you may long continue your career of usefulness and prosperity.—We have &c.,

General Gatacre, before presenting the address to Mr. Govindjee, congratulated him on his high position as a leader of the Bhattia community, on his charitable disposition, and on his readiness at all times to alleviate the sufferings of his fellowmen. Mr. Govindjee was, said the General, so well known that there was no need for him to enlarge upon his good qualities and charitable deeds. But he could testify from personal knowledge to one instance of Mr. Govindjee's readiness in rendering prompt assistance in regard to plague measures, and that was his offer to place at the disposal of the Committee the amount subscribed for the establishment of a Bhattia special hospital before the different sums were collected from the subscribers themselves. (Cheers.)

This address was also placed in another elegant silver casket and presented by General Gatacre to Mr. Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee.

Mr. Govindjee, in acknowledging thanks for the honour done him, expressed his obligations to his caste-men for their generous recognition of what little he had been able to do for them; and at the same time bore pleasing testimony to the great courtesy and considerateness with which General Gatacre had rendered inestimable service to their community.

General Gatacre also presented to Mr. Gevindjee another address specially prepared for presentation from Mr. Ramdas Premjee Soonderjee.

Thanks were proposed to General Gatacre for presiding at the meeting; and the proceedings terminated with the distribution of garlands and bouquets of flowers to General Gatacre and the ladies and gentlemen present. The General was greeted with prolonged cheers as he entered and left the place of the meeting.

GENERAL GATACRE'S ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following further subscriptions have been received :—

	Rs.
J G Treffley and John	25
Bombay Dying and M Co, Ld	25
Edward F Underwood	20
T W Stevens	10
Venkoo Balloo	20
Madhowji Virji	10
Luxmidas Rowji	20
Bapuji Burjorji Serewall	5
Jehangir Bhicaji	5
Perozsha Framji Commissariatwalla	5
Manockji Panthakee	5
Nusserwanjee Banaji Jasawalla	5
Peroo Mohmed	10
D S B Jalhar	5
Shantaram Juggonath	5
Bhugwandas Bazla, of the Board of Directors of the Marwari Fullerpoora Plague Hospital	25
H H the Aga Khan	25
Moakhi Cassum Mussa	10
P Peterson	10
Anundrao Narayen Vasudev	10
Hormusji Muncherji Cama	5

Whoever hears at a great distances the firings of heavy guns at the Naval Review is invited to assist the cause of science. The following letter is from Mr. Charles Davison, Secretary of the British Association Seismological Committee, who writes to us from 373, Gillott-road, Birmingham : "In connection with the curious phenomena known as the 'Barisal Guns,' and also with several earthquake problems, it is important to determine the distance to which the firing of heavy guns can be heard. The great naval review next Saturday will offer an admirable opportunity for the collection of evidence on this subject, and I could be very grateful to any of your readers who would be so kind as to note and send me answers to any of the following questions : (1) Name of the place where the firing was heard ; (2) time or times at which it was heard (to the nearest minute if possible) ; (3) was the vibration strong enough to shake windows ? (4) direcion from which the noise appeared to come ; (5) direction of the wind at the time. I may mention that it is not impossible, though far from certain, that the noise may be heard to a distance as great as 100 miles.

A Calcutta paper says :—Rain-gambling is up again. The first case under the new Act is now proceeding. The Magistrate appears to have exercised a wise discretion in declining to believe that a spout in one house can regulate the transactions in another, some distance away. The final decision of the case will be awaited with some interest. If defeated in this direction, what will be the next move of the Marwaris ? They are determined to have rain-gambling, Act or no Act, and "they won't be happy till they get it."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The plague scare is dying out in Persia and the Shah's Government have reduced the period of quarantine along the eastern frontier, including the Herat-Meshad road, to three days.

The restriction regarding the grant of furlough or leave at the same time to a Commandant and Second-in-Command is not to apply to privilege leave.

Government has sanctioned the construction of the railway from Ghaziabad to Moradabad, and the construction of the Calicut-Cannanore railway. Work on the latter will be begun next cold weather.

There has been rain in most places in the Upper Punjab. Some has fallen in Shahpur, Jhelum, Sialkot and Rawalpindi. Early on the morning of the 14th there was a steady downpour for about an hour at the last named place, which brought down the temperature considerably. A fall of two inches of rain was registered in Rawalpindi city.

The following appointments are made to the Tochi Field Force :—Captain F. D. Anneslev, the Buffs, and Lieutenant H. G. Maxwell, 16th Bengal Cavalry, to be commandants of the depots of the British and Native troops respectively at Bannu ; Lieutenant G. A. H. Beatty, 9th Bengal Lancers, to be Provost Marshal, with the 2nd Brigade ; Major H. F. Chesney, R. E., to be Field Engineer.

Colonel Gray, in his report on the Maizar affair, thus refers to the Political Officer whose escort was attacked : "Though it is not my business to report on civil officers, it would be unjust to omit mentioning that Mr. Gee's exertions and presence of mind were of great value, in the help he rendered during the retirement and in sending to call up the reinforcements."

The temporary pension of £250 a year granted to Major-General G.E.L.S. Sanford, C.B., C.S.I., on account of injury received by him in the performance of military duty otherwise than in action, has been continued for another year.

The three companies of the 18th Bengal Infantry detached to Howrah, Serampore and Chinsurah have returned to Calcutta, all being now quiet in the suburbs as well as in the city.

The Famine returns for the week ending July 14th show an increase of 288,500, the total number being 3,592,000. There was a small decrease in Bengal, the Punjab and Central India, but the following provinces showed an increase, Madras 100,000, the N.-W. P. and Oudh 127,000, the Central provinces 79,000 and Bombay 41,500. The rain which has since fallen has caused a marked decrease in all the Provinces except Madras, where the outlook reported is generally gloomy.

The *Pioneer* doubts if any of the Jubilee stories from home can equel one that comes from the Punjab. A municipality anxious to show its loyalty directed that all shops in the bazaar should be illuminated. Some of the shopkeepers resented being thus forced, as it were, to join in the festivities of June 22nd and they promptly addressed a telegram of protest to the Local Government. It was a very short one, simply mentioning the order, and closing with the indignant query :—"Is this spontaneous Jubilee hilarity ?" History does not say whether they trimmed their *chirags* or not when the eventful night came round.

The trial of the Tallah rioters was continued on Friday. The Court, exercising its right under section 342, C. P. Code, called upon the accused to explain certain circumstances which appeared in evidence against them, and after asking their names, their fathers' names and their addresses, questioned them as to the circumstances under which they were arrested. After nearly half of them had given the particulars required, the counsel who defended them advised them to decline to answer any questions, with the result that several of the accused forgot the names of their fathers, while it appeared that about 24 or 25 of those who answered the Court's questions stated that they came from the Azamgarh district situated in the N.-W.P. It will be remembered that it was in the town of Mau in this district where serious cow-killing riots occurred in 1894. The trial was adjourned.

It is stated that the Bengal Government has decided to add at once 130 men to the Military and reserve police stations in the vicinity of the jute mills on both sides of the Hughli between Howrah and Kanknarrah. The French Government has also sent half a company of sepoys from Pondicherry to Chandernagore. At the same time the military authorities have submitted a scheme for the protection of the mills in view of any rioting in future. It is proposed that twelve or twenty darwans employed by each mill shall be all army reserve men, and that they be supplied by Government with uniforms, arms and ammunition, the arms to be kept in a special armoury, the key of which is to remain with the manager. This scheme will entail no extra expense on the mills, and appears to be generally received with favour.

The new Municipal Offices at Simla will be begun, if sanctioned, in October. The plans are at present in the hands of the draughtsman, undergoing some alterations preparatory to being submitted to the Punjab Government for sanction. The present estimate is now Rs. 40,000, but it is doubtful if the elaborate and handsome design prepared by Major Ferrier, R.E., can be completed for considerably over that amount. The building, which is to extend along the Mall at the end of the Fire Engine station attached to the Town Hall is to be 127 feet by 30 feet and two storeys high, having a basement in pucca masonry and the upper floor in mud and stone with a flooring of iron sheets and concrete six inches deep between after the style of the new fireproof P. W. D. Secretariat. With six rooms in each flat it is possible that the offices will meet the requirements of the executive staff for some time to come.

There were three patients fewer in the native lunatic asylums in Bengal on the last day of December, 1896, than there were on the corresponding date in the previous year. In the European Asylum at Bhowanipur the number of inmates was similarly diminished. The mortality during 1896 was higher than that of any year for the past decade, but still was lower than that shown by Madras, the Punjab, and Rangoon during 1895. The question of the employment of the insane on penal labour received careful attention, and in consequence the manufacture of mustard oil at Dacca, and at Patga all manufactures that required hard labour from the lunatics have been discontinued. To determine exactly what is and what is not suitable employment for a lunatic is a difficult question, and has been postponed for the present pending the establishment of a central lunatic asylum, where more systematic treatment can be resorted to than is possible under existing conditions. The Lieutenant-Governor, in commenting upon the report, says he is glad to notice that greater efforts are being made to render the lives of the lunatics as happy as possible. Various amusements were provided at all the asylums; musical instruments as well as pet animals were allowed to many patients, and in Calcutta some of the lunatics were taken to see the Zoological Gardens. The Government of Bengal bestows praise upon Dr. Newman, Dr. Moir, and the other Superintendents for their efficient administration of the asylums under their charge.

If anything were required to show how desperate was the case of those who are anxious to explain away the Calcutta riots, writes the *Englishman*, it is amply supplied by a laboured report in an Allahabad paper, occupying three columns of small print, which is from beginning to end a tissue of distortion and dissimulation. Such a report, concocted in such a manner and under such an influence, a fortnight after the occurrence, is enough to thoroughly discredit the official case, and is nothing short of a public scandal. In his faithful endeavours to jackal for the Government of India, the reporter has the cool assurance to charge the Calcutta press with having got up the riots, and then, in the same breath, to declare that the entire European population of Calcutta has been suffering from a fect of dementia.

It is now officially reported that the three Companies of the 18th Bengal Infantry on riot duty in Howrah, Serampore, and Chinsurah, have returned to Calcutta, all being quiet.

The Upper Burma Military Police at the beginning of the year numbered 11,308, among them being 3,140 Sikhs, 1,825 Punjabis and 1,593 Ghurkas ; Hindustanis, Pathans, Dogras, Rajputs, Limbus etc. being also represented, though in much smaller numbers. Of recent years attempts have have been made to recruit from the hill tribes. In Lower Burmah much attention has been paid to the enlistment of Karens, and the Karen battalion now contains 633 Karens, and for the first time in its history justifies its name. As yet no success has been obtained in enlisting other native races in the military police. The Panthay recruits at Mogok have had to be disbanded, and no progress has as yet been made in the enlistment of Kachins.

The *Indian Mirror* rebukes its contemporaries thus :—That Anglo-Indian papers, like the *Englishman*, devoted to the task of brutalizing the higher instincts of the English administrators of India, should refuse to see any higher meaning in a natural calamity like the recent earthquake, is nothing wondrous to us. But it is not Hindus alone, who see deeper meanings in natural phenomena. Great thinkers in the West are in accord with Hindu sages in regard to this subject. We can just now quote only one Western writer—the great American sage—Ralph Waldo Emerson who says :—"The Universe is the externization of the soul. . . . Our science is sensual, therefore, superficial. . . . Since everything in nature answers to a moral power, if any phenomena remains brute and dark, it is because the corresponding faculty in the observer is not yet active."

Another week has passed exclaims the "Saturday Journal," and there is no word yet of the official report of the riot. The authorities seem unable to decide upon a figure for the list of casualties. It might assist the calculation of Mr. James the same paper thinks were he to state how much ammunition was used by the police during the riots, and to give a detailed account of the proceedings on the big day when the police were actively employed from ten in the morning till five in the afternoon.

At Alipur the seventy-four prisoners are being charged with the minimum offences of rioting and causing simple hurt. This was inevitable when it was decided to try the men in batches, but one unfortunate result will be that those who were guilty of graver offences will get off, in the event of conviction, with the lighter punishment.

A bright but hasty writer in the New York *Independent* lately spoke of Charles Dickens as having lost hold on popular interest. "Dickens," said he, "has already gone: he is so ignorant and so slovenly." President Rankin, of the Howard University, Washington (says the *Literary World*), has risen to correct the statement. He adduces testimony from the Congressional Library, and from the Astor Library in New York, as shewing that Dickens, so far from being "gone" is still leading Scott and Bulwer and Thackeray the same as 30 years ago.

Moulvi Abdul Latif late Head Clerk of the Durbhunga Municipality, has made an appeal to the Government of Bengal, praying for an independent and impartial inquiry into his case. He says in his petition that he was compelled to resign his seven years' appointment through the official pressure brought to bear on him, and that his case has not been justly dealt with by the Durbhunga Municipality.

T. Kendall, the late Maharaja of Mysore's Trainer and Jockeys Thompson and Lansdown have gone over to Ceylon under separate engagements, each for a stated number of years. Thompson has taken charge of Mr. D'Soysa's stable, and Lansdown of Mr. Deane's

A case of attempted *suttee* is reported from Delhi. The other day a Brahman chuprassi, in the employ of a local firm, committed suicide by taking poison. When his body was being cremated his young wife attempted to throw herself on the funeral pyre, but she was kept back by force. But on returning from the *masan* she jumped [illegible] well and was pulled out dead.

A resident of Bhopal writes :—Famine is raging here, and food-grains are re-selling at famine prices. Thousands of poor and famished people are seen streaming into the town from the neighbouring villages and tehsils in the hope of getting some food, but, alas ! they are sadly disappointed. One cannot pass through the town without noticing the dead bodies along the road-side. Up to this time the people here cherished a vain hope that the Minister would do something for them, but when they saw that there was no help, they plundered the whole bazaar in broad daylight and under the very nose of the police. The present state of affairs calls for the immediate attention of the Ministry. I fear the next phase of the trouble will be the outbreak of a serious riot ; then the British Government will have to interfere.

Dr. Russell's recent series of experiments, add one more to the long list of the fairy tales of science. It is now proved that many of the common substances with which we are surrounded emit invisible active radiations, which have the X-ray-like property of passing through so-called opaque substances. A section of a young larch tree is put near a sensitive plate in the dark, and the result is an excellent impression, showing rings and layers of bark. A piece of the "Westminster Gazette" subjected to the same process results in a capical print being obtained of the type. These are only two instances out of a great number of experiments. Could anything be more suggestive than these results ? For they go to show that we are all subjected to a thousand subtle influences of whose existence we have never known. Our houses, our books, our furniture may all exhale radiations, which, for all we know, may have an effect on the films of our brains. It is a little disturbing at the first, though, and one is inclined to say that ignorance in this case meant bliss. But practically we are no more likely to be disturbed by rays than we are by microbes—however really hurtful either may be.

In the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division on June 29 Sir F. Jeune had before him the legitimacy suit of "Kelso v. the Attorney-General," in which Major Archibald Kelso claimed a declaration that he was the legitimate son of Mr. Archibald Kelso, a member of an old Scottish family. The claim being duly proved, a declaration of legitimacy was issued.

Not all the British officers of the Egyptian army have yet returned to their posts, a few having been in evidence at the recent celebrations in London and at Spithead ; but that preparations for the coming campaign against the Dervishes have already commenced, and are being activelty pushed forward there is no doubt. In a few days the remaining officers will be on their way to Cairo, and very shortly Special Service officers will commence leaving England to augment the British Staff already serving under Sirdar Kitchener, after which the news of a forward movement may very shortly be expected. It is understood that if possible the campaign will be conducted as last year almost entirely by the Egyptian army with only a backing of one or two British regiments ; but, if absolutely necessary, a considerable British and Indian force will be despatched to the Soudan in order that the capture of Khartoum may not fail to be achieved. In the former case the Sirdar will again be in sole command ; in the latter an officer of high rank would probably be despatched from headquarters.

A good Jubilee story is told by the Birmingham *Daily Argus*. The head of a house in Heneage-street, Birmingham, and his wife were suddenly disturbed in the dead of the night by finding their bed moving rapidly towards the window. There was whistling and sounds in the street. In its course the bedstead overturned the washstand, smashed the crockery, and only stopped when it came up against the wall, when there was a snap, and the sounds outside ceased. The couple were dazed, and imagined another earthquake. Peering out of the window, they saw the Fire Brigade disappearing in the distance. What, then, was the explanation ? It turns out that the fire-escape had come along the street and caught in a string of flags stretched across the street. Very incautiously this string had been tied to the bedstead. Hence the movement till the bed encountered the wall. The disturbed householder has been round to the Fire Brigade and put in a claim for compensation but as yet his claim has created more amusement than serious consideration.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN HYDERABAD.

Mr. Dunlop's Season Report of His Highness' the Nizam's Dominions for week ending 10th July contains the following information :—

The District Reports refer to the week ending 7th July, with the exception of Aurangabad and Warangal and a few talukas of other districts there has been little or no rain, and from all parts complaints come of great distress, consequent on a rise in prices. The position is exceedingly critical. If good rain does not fall at an early date the kharif crops will be almost a total failure. The weather is unsettled, but high winds seem to drive away the rain.

Exports of grain still continue on a large scale. Up to the 7th June the exports in seven months, as already reported, amounted to 31¾ lakhs of maunds. In the three weeks ending the 28th June the exports amounted to 2,06,000 and from the 29th June to 7th July the exports by rail alone from the Gulbargah district amounted to 88,000 maunds of which 86,000 maunds were jawari. The total exports up to the 7th July are thus over 35 lakhs in eight months. Jawari is selling at 6 seers per H. S. rupee in frontier districts talukas, and in some talukas even less. Prices in the city of Hyderabad are rising. The latest quotations are these :—Rice 6 per H. S. rupee, wheat 4½ to 5 1-2 per H. S. rupee, and jawari 8 per H. S. rupee.

Since the 6th of July rice has been sold by Government to poor people in the city of Hyderabad at the rate of 7 1-2 seers per rupee. The total quantity sold in seven days has been 3,549 maunds.

The number on relief works is returned at 12,249. It will now be necessary to open more works, and arrangements are in progress for this, more funds having been applied for.

In the meantime the following further grants for gratuitous relief have been sanctioned :—Elgandal, 3,000 ; Jalna, 2,000 ; Gulbargah, 1,000 ; and Raichur, 1,000 H. S. rupees.

The latest telegraphic reports are as follows :—

Gulbargah, 12th July. No rain this week. Kharif in bad condition.

Raichur, 11th July.—No rain. Young shoots withering. Crops not sown to any considerable extent. Grain riot Mandvi taluka. Great scarcity fodder. Prices increasing daily. Jawari 6 seers. Poor House needed and relief works.

Lingsugur, 11th July.—Jawari plants withering in places for want of rain. Prices grain rising. Universal unrest. Gloomy outlook.

Naldurg, 11th July.—Total rain up to date 3 in. 13 cents. Sowings withering. Prices rising. Cattle dying Cholera raging everywhere.

Aurangabad.—95 cents rain, Aurangabad ; 2 inches, Kuldabad ; 1½ inches, Jalna. Good showers in other Talukas. Sowing kharif has commenced in some places but great scarcity of grain owing to difficulties in transport. Jawari 8 seers.

Nander 8th July.—1 inch 10 cents of rain. If rain continues some hope for kharif.

Warangal, 11th July.—Rainfall from 4th to 10th July, 2 in. 75 cents.

AURANGABAD DISTRICT.

No reports have been received from this District for the week ending 7th July but telegraphic advices dated the 12th July show that Aurangabad had 95 cents, 2½ inches of rain at Khuldabad and 1½ inches at Jalna in consequence of which kharif sowings have commenced in some places. There is however great scarcity of grain owing to difficulties in transport, and prices are still very high. Complaints of severe distress having been received from Jalna, owing to high prices, in consequence of which it was alleged that children were offered for sale in the Jalna Cantonment. Telegraphic sanction for Rs 2,000 for doles of grain to be given to deserving poor was conveyed to the 2nd Talukdar. Further measures are under consideration. Meanwhile the Subedar's report of 1 1-2 inches of rain in Jalna will no doubt have improved matters, however slightly.

BIR DISTRICT.

No reports have been received from any of the talukas of this district, which is quite inaccessible by railway or by telegraph. The Talukdar in a report dated 3rd July, states that the rains have been holding off for a fortnight and prices have risen. Exports and imports have almost ceased, because large numbers of cattle have died of starvation, Cholera prevails in different parts of the district. At the Talukdar's request a grant of Rs 2,000 for gratuitous relief has been sanctioned. The Relief P. W. Officer of the same district writing from another part states that the condition of the people is very bad ; in some villages no rain has fallen at all and people have already begun to subsist on roots and vegetable matter. Prices are also very high, Jawari selling so high as 5 and 5 1-2 seers per rupee.

GULBARGAH DISTRICT.

In the Mahagaon taluka where 2 1-2 inches of rain fell, sowings have recommenced. Nearly ¾ of an inch of rain fell in Gulbargah and this has benefited the young shoots. But in all talukas more rain is urgently required. The crops sown and sprouted have either withered or are withering for want of rain and sowings have been suspended. In 4 or 5 villages of the Gurmatkal taluka some rain fell and has slightly improved the shoots. Fodder and water scarcity continue to be greatly felt. Cattle have been reduced to mere skeletons and are dying in 3 talukas. Cholera continues to prevail in 6 out of 7 talukas. Prices have risen by 1-2 to 1 1-2 seers in 6 talukas and are still rising. In the town of Gulbargah prices have risen so high that threats of disturbance have been made by the people. In order to relieve the acute distress, a grant of Rs. 1,000 for gratuitous relief has been made.

RAICHUR DISTRICT.

More rain is urgently required, as otherwise the young shoots will wither. In parts, they are already reported withered and withering. Insects are reported to be doing damage to crops. Water collected in tanks is fast evaporating and scarcity is already beginning to be felt. Fodder scarcity continues and cattle are dying of this as well as of disease in the town of Alpur. Cholera prevails in some villages of 3 talukas but is reported decreasing. Prices have risen in every taluka by 4 to 2½ seers. People are in great distress and one taluka reports emigration. Telegraphic information on the 11th July reports a grain riot in Mandvi, and further rise in prices. A grant of Rs. 1,000 for gratuitous relief, in the shape of grain doles, has been sanctioned.

LINGSUGUR DISTRICT.

The condition of Gangawati taluka which was reported good last week shows a change for the worse. Kushtagi taluka has had rain and condition has improved ; kharif has been sown in Kushtagi to the extent of 14 annas in the rupee and Abi 8 annas. Lingsugur taluka had about one inch and the crops have improved but more rain is required. In the remaining Talukas rain is very urgently required and the young shoots are withering or have withered. Cholera prevails in 3 talukas but there is a tendency to decrease. Fodder scarcity continues and cattle are dying. Prices have risen 1 to 2 1-2 seers in 5 talukas. The numbers on Relief Works shows a tendency to increase and some complaints have been received of insufficient work.

NALDURG DISTRICT.

Except in 2 talukas, kharif is reported to be withering and rain is urgently wanted. Water supply is decreasing and scarcity is already felt in parts. Fodder is very scarce and cattle are dying of starvation, Cholera still prevails in 5 talukas ; it is disappearing from the sixth. Over one thousand persons who had emigrated from the Parenda taluka returned during the week. Prices are rising. In 6 talukas jawari has risen from ½ to 2 seers.

BIDAR DISTRICT.

More rain is very urgently required ; except in Rajura ; the young crops are already withering and without more rain in the near future the prospects are very gloomy. Fodder and water scarcity are felt in almost all talukas, and cattle are dying in one taluka. Cholera prevails in all the talukas. The water supply is decreasing. In the Udgir taluka water scarcity is particularly felt for cattle and drinking purposes. Owing to absence of rain and large exports prices have risen, 1 to 2 seers and still show a tendency to rise.

INDUR DISTRICT.

Bimgal taluka received 1·76 inches of rain which has proved beneficial to the kharif sowings. In the remaining talukas, the sprouts are withered or withering, sowings have been suspended and in parts the seed has not yet sprouted. The cry for more rain is universal. There is no abatement in cholera or in deaths from fodder scarcity. The little water stored in tanks and kuntas is fast evaporating and water scarcity especially for cattle is already felt. Boden taluka reports large exports to Nander district and Indur and Armur, other talukas of the same district.

MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT.

Reports received from all talukas except one. No rain fell, except in Jircherla taluka, which has benefited the young shoots. From the remaining talukas the reports are : More rain urgently wanted, sowing suspended, sprouts withered and withering. In some parts of one taluka, sowings of dry crops under wells are attempted, but to no considerable extent. Water supply is fast decreasing and kuntas are already running dry. Fodder scarcity continues, and fodder is not available in parts. Cattle are dying in consequence, as well as of disease in 2 talukas. Cholera prevails in 6 talukas. Owing to the rains holding off, and absence of imports from fear of cholera, prices are rising. Jawari has risen in price by 1-2 to 1 1-2 seers in 5 talukas.

MEDAK DISTRICT.

Reports have been received only from 3 talukas. More rain urgently required. Young crops are withering. Cholera prevails in all 3 talukas ; fodder is not available or very scarce and cattle are dying in one taluka. Water supply decreasing. Prices have risen by one seer each in 2 talukas.

WARANGAL DISTRICT.

Rain has improved matters in some talukas, where over an inch fell. In these, sowings have recommenced in withered areas and sowings are in progress, where not already sown. In the remaining talukas, the condition has not improved. Water scarcity is felt in these and Abi rice sowings are generally suspended. Cholera prevails in 8 talukas and cattle are largely dying of fodder scarcity and of disease in one taluka. Large exports continue from Madhra taluka, where jawari has risen in price by 3½ seers. Otherwise prices are stationary except in 2 talukas, which show a rise of 1-2 seer each.

ELGANDAL DISTRICT.

In 3 talukas, the recent rain had helped kharif sowings. In the other talukas, sowings require more rain urgently, and the young shoots are withering. The season for the kharif is fast passing away. The slight showers that have fallen have created a hope of more in the hearts of the distressed people. Cholera prevails in 6 talukas and large numbers of cattle are reported to be dying of starvation. In one taluka alone (Siddipet) the Tahsildar reports that 51,000 cattle died this season. In another taluka the mortality among cattle is estimated at 3-4 the whole number. The Talukadar recently submitted a report in which he pointed out that in the villages he passed through people are starving and that there is much distress. Rs. 3,000 have been sanctioned for gratuitous relief, and more will be given as soon as more particular of the extent or the distress is known. Meanwhile prices have risen and grain is not obtainable in some parts.

SIMLA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

We can quite imagine that Lord Elgin's Government is under the impression that it has a grievance, first of all against the fates which have decreed the plague, famine, earthquake, and political unrest of the Diamond Jubilee year ; and, secondly, against those who, it may consider, have taken an unfair advantage of these occurrences to press home to it some very hard and obvious and disagreeable facts. "Why it may ask, "should the Simla question be resurrected this year any more than in any other year ? There is famine, it is true, but that is not our fault. There would be famine, even if we stayed on the plains. There has been plague and earthquake, for which we are none the less sorry because we are beyond and above the regions which have been laid waste and depopulated. There have been manifestations at two great centres of a spirit which, if widespread, is incompatable with the stability of our rule ; but these are purely local, and therefore of no importance." Finally, the Government apologist might ask what essential difference exists between the conditions of Indian administration to-day and those of ten years ago. The Simla arrangement served then ; why should it not serve now, especially as during the interval, it has been attacked more than once on the same familiar grounds ? To this, of course, the obvious reply is that we in the plains are no more responsible for the course of events than our friends at Simla, and that the objections to the system are the inevitable outcome of these events. The reform of the Simla system must come sooner or later, and the only question for those in authority is whether they will introduce it gracefully, of their own free-will, or whether they must eventually be forced into acquiescence with outraged public feeling.

From a social and hygienic point of view, neither alternative is very pleasant, perhaps ; but Viceroys are not supposed to come out to India either for health or relaxation. They come out to discharge certain duties, in the conscientious fulfilment of which, at the cost of their comfort, their health, and even their lives many of them have gained a place in history. Lord Elgin had a great opportunity this year, which he has missed, not less unfortunately for himself than for the country which he was appointed to govern. He might have made the simultaneous ravages of famine and plague the occasion for introducing this new and beneficent departure. He might have declared that while Government was appealing on behalf of the famine-stricken Indians for the widow's mite in every quarter of the globe, it would refrain from spending a single rupee more than was absolutely necessary for the carrying on of its work. He might have shown, in short, that Government was not afraid of making the same sacrifices itself which it demanded from others ; and he might have sheltered himself from criticism behind the memorable precedent set him by Lord Northbrook. Railways would not have perpetuated his name more surely than such a policy. But he allowed the psychological moment to slip past him, and he will leave India, as he found it, so far as the redress of this most flagrant abuse is concerned, and so much the worse for the scarcity, disease, and natural convulsions which have in the meantime afflicted it. If the case against Simla was strong before the earthquake and the riots, it is infinitely stronger now. Public waste is a bad thing, but it is not immediately fatal. The case is quite otherwise when it is seen to be possible for an insurrectionary movement to break out at the heart of the Empire at a time when the Government is so situated that it either knows nothing of the emergency, or is unable to do anything to meet it. A danger so positive and urgent requires that the system entailing it should be modified without even the delay which must elapse before Lord Elgin's term of office comes to an end. And we certainly think that his successor should, at the outset, be acquainted with the strength of public feeling on the subject, so that he may not come to India under the mistaken impression that the agitation will be allowed to go to sleep.

The radical reform of the Simla exodus is, as we have said, only a question of time, perhaps not a very long time, but to meet the objections of the present Government to remaining in Calcutta we have put forward various suggessions in the direction of compromise. We have even forced ourselves to contemplate the possibility of the authorities remaining in Simla altogether, rather than that their work should deteriorate, or the country be put to the expense of moving them up, like the troops of the Duke of York, to the top of the hill, and moving them down again. In return for this self-sacrifice we demand only one thing, and that is safety. We ask that the spectacle of irresolution presented to the rioters for the edification of a fortnight ago may never be permitted to recur. Still more emphatically do we urge that if a rebellion breaks out a year or a decade hence in the plains, it should always find itself confronted by a vigorous and untrammelled administration ; and to that end we have suggested a measure of complete delegated authority, to come into operation in a province whenever a crisis arrives in which the Government on the mountain-top find itself cut off from communicating with the rest of the country. Nowhere could rulers be more disadvantageously placed with reference to intelligence than those who are separated from their provinces by Himalayan ridges and valleys, and are dependent upon the continuous labours of an army of telegraph and road repairers. Depend upon it that fact is as well known to the disaffected as to Government itself, and we have not the faintest doubt that in any possible plot against our authority the communication factor will be taken carefully into account. Our enemies in this country have always shown organising powers of a high order, and what is to prevent the formation of a conspiracy depending for its hatching upon just such a severance as took place four weeks ago between Calcutta and Darjeeling ? If Government cares to run the risk of being suspended, motionless, like Mahomet's coffin, between heaven and earth, it shows less regard for its own dignity than most administrations, but that is its own affair. The safety of India is a more important question.—*Englishman.*

Dean Farrar has two pleasant anecdotes of Archbishop Tait and Canon Kingsley in the "Temple Magazine." The Archbishop's instructions to his chaplain in regard to answering the letters of foolish correspondents were usually couched in the words :—"Tell him he is an ass—but say so kindly." Kingsley confided to a friend his feelings about preaching in Westminster Abbey, and said, with a slight stammer:—"Whenever I walk up to the pulpit in the Abbey I wish myself d-d-dead ; and whenever I walk back I wish myself more d-d-dead."

A sheaf of unpublished anecdotes and sayings of Jowett are given by the "Diarist" in the July "Corphill." Thus the Master's predilection for bathos is illustrated by a sentence from a letter of congratulation : "Marriage not only doubles the joys of life, it quadruples them." Again, as an example of his use of the exact epithet the writer tells how, in a lecture, after giving each nation of antiquity an appropriate adjective, he paused on coming to the Egptians, and then gently smacking his lips once or twice, he continued : "That 'ambiguous' people living on the shores of their ancient river."

A propos of the visit of 130 Peers to the Accession Service at Westminster Abbey, a correspondent makes note that of the 582 existing members of the House of Lords 230 were alive when the Queen came to the Throne, twelve were born in the same year as herself, and thirty are older. The twelve are the Duke of Cambridge, the Earls of Bradford and Stair, the Bishop of Gloucester, Barons Aldenham, Farrer, Harlech, Hobhouse, Lingen, Napier, Playfair, and Oranmore and Brown. Of the Peers who are older than her Majesty, the senior is the Earl of Mansfield, who first saw the light ninety-one years ago. The Duke of Northumberland, Baron Gwydyr, and Baron Armstrong were born in 1810 ; the Earl of Devon in 1811 ; Baron Field in 1813 ; the Earl of Cranbrook, Viscount Bridport, and Baron Norton in 1814 ; Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earl of Lindsey, Viscount Lismore, Barons Esher, Somers, and Masham in 1815 ; the Bishop of Liverpool, Barons Grimthorpe, Keane, and Penzance in 1816 ; the Earl of Cawdor, the Earl of Dartrey, and Earl de Montalt in 1817 ; the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Northampton, Earl Fortescue, and Baron Colville of Culross in 1818.

THE POONA TRAGEDY.

PROFESSOR GOKHALE'S ALLEGATIONS.

The allegations of Professor Gokhale which have been characterised as malevolent inventions were, it appears, made in the course of an interview which the professor granted to a Manchester Guardian reporter on July 1. The interview is thus recorded :—

"There can be no doubt," he (Professor Gokhale) said, "that the deplorable outrages of June 22 are to be connected with the measures taken in Poona against the plague. So far the alarmist writers in the London newspapers are right. But they are wrong both in assigning the blame to 'sedition-mongers,' whether in the vernacular press or elsewhere, and in regarding the occurrence, as a symptom of general unrest. It was a purely local occurrence due to purely local causes, and capable of simple explanation. The point is that difficult and delicate duties which in Bombay were assigned to native soldiers were in Poona assigned to British soldiers, and were kept in their hands in spite of repeated protests from Hindoos and Mahomedans alike."

"And your evidence !" I asked.

"My evidence is overwhelming. I saw what was taking place before I came away. I have read the detailed accounts of oppression which the Poona newspapers, avoiding general declamation, have been printing during the past three months ; and since I arrived in London I have received many private letters from Poona giving fresh instances of atrocious outrage and begging me to move in the matter. What has happened is briefly this. When I left Poona on March 5 the work of inspecting, fumigating, and lime-washing the houses and searching for plague-stricken persons had been entrusted to British soldiers. Most of the people who were at all well-to-do had already left the place, and the arrival of the soldiers spread panic among the poor people who remained. All who could leave Poona promptly ran away. Those who stayed had for the most part suffered tremendously through the famine, and it was upon this highly inflammable material that the soldiers were let loose. Nowhere else had they been employed upon such work. Ignorant of the language and contemptuous of the customs, the sentiments, and the religious susceptibilities of the people, they gave offence in a score of ways which an Englishman could only with difficulty understand. But the nature of many of their excesses is intelligible enough. In defiance of the rules of the Plague Committee, they entered kitchens and places of worship, contaminating food and spitting upon idols or breaking them and throwing them into the street. They destroyed the little property of the unhappy people in a wanton manner—not merely confiscating the clothing and the bedding of persons suffering from the plague, but breaking open boxes, appropriating jewellery, and burning furniture. One of the soldiers appears to have said that it was good fun to have so many bonfires every day, and they seem to have regarded the whole matter as a joke. But that was not the worst. Women were dragged into the streets and stripped for inspection, under the pretext that there was not light enough in the houses, and my correspondents, whose words I can trust absolutely, report the violation of two women, one of whom is said afterwards to have committed suicide rather than survive her shame. Petition after petition was sent to the Plague Committee calling attention to the disregard of their own rules, and praying that the method adopted in Bombay, where General Gatacre dealt with a more difficult task with conspicuous success, might be extended to Poona. But it was all to no purpose. The complaints were unheeded. A deputation to Mr. Rand, the Plague Commissioner, was snubbed, and when an appeal was made to the Government of Bombay, the fatal regard for what is called in India 'prestige' prevented the reversal of a policy once started upon. The soldiers accordingly remained to do the work of inspection in Poona until it was finished."

"About what date was that ?" I asked.

"The end of May, I believe, or thereabouts."

"So that it is not alleged that the excesses of which complaint is made were being committed up to the time of the assassination ?"

"Oh, no.," replied Professor Gokhale. "The murder took place some three weeks later. The aggrieved parties, I imagine, must have nursed their revenge and waited for a favourable opportunity."

"And the vernacular press. You do not think it was responsible for much of the excitement ?"

"No doubt the newspapers permitted themselves to write wildly, but the angry articles were the result of the irritation, not the cause of it. Let me lay emphasis upon one noteworthy fact in this connection. The relations between the Hindoos and the Mahomedans in Poona have been by no means friendly of late years. Yet in this matter they acted heartily together, and the important memorial which was sent to Lord Sandhurst on May 10 was signed by nearly 2,000 members of the two communities, and forwarded by the presidents of the Hindoo and the Mahomedan Associations. Now whatever may be said of the Poona Brahmin, nobody in his wildest moments has ever accused Poona Mahomedans of sedition. To impose restriction upon the vernacular press would simply be to make matters worse by driving the sore inwards. Lack of sympathy on the part of the Administion has since the time of Lord Reay, increased the difficulties of those who in the Deccan advocate constitutional methods of agitation, and I am perfectly certain that any repressive legislation with regard to the press would increase our difficulties still further. The authorities should think twice before driving the people to desperation. A little sympathy in dealing with the present crisis will go a long way. Nothing, of course, can justify the atrocious murder of Lieutenant Ayerst or the attempt on Mr. Rand's life. Every Indian must regard with horror these deplorable outrages. But, as I said to the members of the Indian Parliamentary Committee just now, the facts brought to light by the Poona memorials and the newspapers may serve to explain to those who know how sensitive the Indian people are in the matter of religious beliefs or of insults offered to women and the state of mind in which the people of Poona have been for the past three months. The outrages of June 22 are in some danger of misrepresentation or misinterpretation, but I hope that Englishmen, both here and in India, will not allow their judgment to be warped by the resentment of the hour. Indiscriminate repression never does good to anyone in the long run. The point which needs to be steadily borne in mind is that things have gone smoothly in Bombay, where native soldiers and police who understand the religious customs of the people, were employed ; and all that the people of Poona asked was that a like agency might be employed in their case. If the Government had set out to drive the people of Poona to despair, they could hardly have acted worse. Their conduct in the matter is to the Indians merely incomprehensible."

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 17.

For Liverpool.

Armenia s—16 bales wool, and 46 bales goat hair, Rahimbhoy Moloobhoy ; 60 bales wool, Allidina Jaffer ; 90 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 31 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 76 bales wool, Coarsee Kessowjee ; 125 bales wool, Gocuidas Toolseedas ; 41 bales wool, Kurmally Shurriff and Co ; 61 bales cotton, Tyabjee and Co.

For London.

Peninsular s—10 bales skins, Ahmed Abdoola and Co ; 20 cwt deer horns, G Mohomed ; 24 casks condiments, Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons ; 48 cwt peacock feathers, C Sorabjee ; 78 cwt gum and 90 lbs nutmeg, S Peerbhoy Damjee ; 68 cwt gum, Abdoolabhoy Mooman ; 110 cwt gum, M Fuckeerbhoy and Co ; 7 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co.

For Antwerp.

Kurrachee s—2,000 cwt rapeseed, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Kt Commander s—4,375½ cwt castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 3,699 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Hamburg.

Guyana s—321 cwt sandalwood pieces, William Watson and Co ; 903 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Dunkirk.

Clydesdale s—4,000 cwt poppysed, Ralli Brothers.

For Genoa.

Singapore s—1,000 cwt rapeseed, John Fachiri.

For Hongkong.

Medusa s—138 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 750 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 145 cwt oopiate, C Ebrahim and Co.

Bombay s—15 bales twist, Sorabjee Dossabhoy and Co ; 100 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co ; 40 cwt bysabole, Cassumbhoy Bhicajee ; 200 bales cotton, and 145 cwt oopiate, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.

For Shanghai.

Bombay s—1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 65 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 17.

Sanders, Lt, Ms, R E, from leave, from England.
Evans, Capt, Ms, R E, from leave, from England.
Burton, Capt, Punjab, 4th Sikhs, from leave, from England.
Paley, 2nd Lt, Punjab, Rifle Brigade, on duty, from Alder hot.
Laining, Capt, Bengal, 18th Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.

July 18.

Lyster, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, from Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.—July 15.

Frizelle, Lt, Bo, 10th B I, on leave, to Kashmere.
Daunt, Lt, 22nd Bo I, on leave, to Panchgani.
Seed, Lt, Bo, Insp of Army Schools, on duty.

July 16.

Hughes, Surgn Col, Bo, I M S, on leave, to England.
Lawson, Lt, Ms, M W D, on retirement, to England.

July 17.

Sanders, Lt, Ms, R E, off leave, to Bangalore.
Evans, Capt, Ms, R E, off leave, to Bangalore.
Burton, Capt, Punjab, 4th Sikh, from leave, to Dera Ismailkhan.
Paley, 2nd Lt, Punjab, Rifle Brigade, on duty, to Tochi.

July 19.

West, Lt, Punjab, R E, on leave, to Umballa.
Brogden, Surgn Capt, Punjab, A M S, on duty, to Peshawar.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

According to Professor Van Voit, of Munich, extracts of meat have very little nutritive value, if any, and their action is almost entirely stimulating, being due to alkaloids, such as creatine and creatinine.

Acetylene has been rejected as an illuminant on the German railway trains because it is too risky. A mixture of 30 per cent. of acetylene and 70 per cent. of oil gas has, however, been adopted, in place of coal gas. No change in the apparatus for storing and distributing the gas has been required.

The chemical element known as "selenium," has been discovered in the products of one of the "fumaroles," or smoke vents, of Mount Vesuvius. An account of the discovery is given in the Rendiconto of the Academy of and Physical Mathematical Sciences, Naples, by Drs. Matteucci and Giustiniani.

In connection with the International Medical Congress at Moscow, a two weeks' excursion to the Caucasus will take place, the object being to visit the famous mineral baths at Kislovodsk, and view the fine scenery of this region. The cost of travelling and sleeping accommodation will only be six or seven pounds.

From experiments made by MM. Seguy and Quenisset, the Rontgen rays can generate violent palpitations of the heart. Their experiments were made on medical students and themselves. A metal plate acts as an effective screen. This bad tendency of the rays will interfere with their use in examining the action of the heart.

Dr. G. Sanarelli has called the bacillus of yellow fever, which he has discovered, by the name of icteroid. The bacillus is rarely found in the blood of patients or the bodies of victims to the disease, because it easily disappears. Dr. Sanarelli is about to make experiments, with a view to finding a serum for inoculating persons against the disease.

Professor Silvanus P. Thompson, the distinguished electrician, has founded a Rontgen Society to study the source, properties, and uses of these mysterious rays. The Society will include medical men, photographers, and others interested in the rays who are not physicists in a technical sense, and promises to be of great service. Professor Thompson is the President.

It is usual to regard the primitive decorations of peoples as having a symbolic origin; thus, a circle is supposed to be an emblem of the sun, and so forth; but M. Regnault, in a paper to the Paris Anthropologial Society, now published explains these beginnings of art in Europe on the ground that they were simply decorative figures, without any sympolic meaning, such as anthropologists read into them.

The German Government contemplates the junction of the Frisian Islands belonging to Germany by artificial means. Most of these islands lie off the coast of Sleswig. Heligoland is another Frisian island, but is doubtless too far at sea to come within the scope of the plans. German naturalists are about to make a study of the flora and fauna of the islands before they are mixed with those of the mainland.

More than 10,000 full grown spiders' lines woven into a cable would hardly make up the thickness of a human hair. Young spiders begin to spin lines when they are so small that 400 of them would be required to make a full-grown one. Their fibres are probably 400 times thinner than those of adult spiders, and therefore 4,000,000 of them would be needed to make a strand equal to a human hair in thickness.

Herr Carl Zeiss, the well-known German optical instrument maker, whose "tele-objectives," or telescopic lenses for photographing objects several miles distant are highly successful, has brought out a new opera-glass with long tubes, which can be drawn out in many directions at right-angles to the line of sight, thus enabling the user to see round a corner, as it were. They will be appreciated by theatre-goers who complain of theatre bonnets.

Lieutenant Peary, the American Arctic explorer, has been granted leave of absence from his naval duties for five years to enable him to attempt the North Pole. His plan is to go this summer to Whale Island, collect a party of Eskimo, men and women, and establish a colony further north. They will hunt for supplies of meat, furs, &c., and become the base of his sledging expeditions towards the Pole. Several scientific parties will accompany Peary as far as Melville Bay.

It is a common belief among savages that men and animals used to talk with each other, witness the legend of Hiawatha. Dr. H. Carrington Bolton, in the American Anthropological Society, has dealt with the modern habits of communicating with animals, and shows that certain sounds, such as the "click," employed to start horses, and the "chirp" given to quicken their pace, are used in India, but in a contrary sense. The adoption of these sounds may be purely conventional; but they are very widespread.

Now that the patents have been secured, Mr. W. H. Preece, C.B., F.R.S., has given us particulars of Marconi's wireless telegraph. It is based on the principle of sending waves through the luminiferous ether by means of electric sparks. The sparking takes place between metal balls which are connected to an induction coil, after a method devised by Professor Righi, following the classical experiments of Heinrich Herz. The electric waves set up in the ether by the spark as ripples are produced by dropping a stone into a pond, travel with the speed of light, and can be reflected or projected in the manner of light.

The fur of the black or silver fox is one of the most expensive, sometimes the most expensive of all. The animal is growing rarer and rarer in Canada and the North-Western Territories, but steps have been taken to preserve it. An American has secured the island of Outer Heron, near the port of Boothbay, and stocked it with these foxes caught in Alaska. He is now doing a remunerative trade in their skins, some of which fetch £40 or £50. The island is wooded and has several springs of fresh water. The foxes live on small animals, stranded fish, and molluscs, as well as old horses abandoned in the woods. They are very shy, and in charge of a keeper who lives on the island.

It is easy to see how the generation of these waves in the ether can be controlled by making or breaking the electric current in the induction coil, which yields the sparks, according to the Morse code of signals; but how are the waves caused to show these signals at the distant place? It has been found that loose metal dust coheres when such waves pass through it, and by cohering it becomes a better conductor of the electric current. If the dust be included in the circuit of a battery and a Morse telegraph instrument, the arrangement can be so adjusted that the instrument will give a signal whenever an etheric wave passes through the dust. Such in principle is the telegraph of Marconi. It is a combination of facts already known to science, and not, as some writers in the magazines and newspapers have said, a mystery unknown to scientific men; but Marconi deserves the praise of an inventor in having brought the principle into a practical shape.

Le Journal des Debats records the discovery of a mysterious luminous pebble, the chemistry of which is being investigated in the laboratory of Philadelphia. A short time ago, an Italian farmer in California went to bed having forgotten to turn off the supply of water from his irrigating appliance. He remembered his omission suddenly during the night, and proceeded to his fields, which he discovered had been converted into a perfect swamp. While endeavouring to repair the mischief he came to a hole made by the water, and perceived something shiny. He picked it up and saw it was a luminous pebble, emitting light sufficiently strong by which to read the time on a watch. Other similar pebbles were lying near, and he took a stock of them home. The next day he told some friends of his experience; but as the pebbles were not luminous in daylight they laughed at him. At night, however, they began to shine again, and the friends were converted by ocular demonstration. It remains to hear from Philadelphia particulars concerning these wonderful stones.

It has long been known that feathers and hair are electrical bodies, but until recently we have had little information about their electrical properties, or the conditions in which these properties are manifested. Most of these phenomena were first observed by Exner, and in the work of Dr. Schwarze are found collected a mass of facts that connot fail to interest the physician and the biologist; besides, we find there a description of Exner's apparatus which was used by Schwarze in most of his experiments on electrical phenomena of this kind. By the side of gold-leaf electroscopes we see a feather-electroscope, which is fastened to its support by means of a silken thread. A feather waved through the air is positively electrified, while the air itself seems to be charged with negative electricity. . . . . Two feathers rubbed together in the natural position are so electrified that their lower surface is negative and the upper positive. . . . . These experiments and others still have been utilised to study the vital relations of animals and the biological signification of these phenomena. Most feathers stick together and remain so even after being dried; if they then are waved through the air, the barbs of the feather separate, owing to differences of electrification. No bird needs to attend to its plumage at the end of a long flight, for while the large feathers are positively electrified by friction against the air, the white down has become negative, and so there is attraction between it and the feathers. Another consequence of this production of electricity during flight is that during winds, even the most violent, the plumage does not become ruffled, but rests tightly against the bird's body, for in this case the wing-feathers which overlap, rub against each other and become electrified in contrary senses. If the bird flies toward the ground, flapping its wings, it compresses the air below them, and, supposing that the wing-feathers can bend aside, the experiments of Exner show that by the friction the upper side of one feather and the lower side of that which is just above are electrified oppositely, the more powerfully as the rubbing is greater, which always causes them to resume the normal position.

THE WANT OF AMMUNITION AT MAIZAR.

In common with many of our military readers we never understood how it came to pass that the ammunition ran out so quickly at Maizar when Mr. Gee's escort had to retire before the Mada Khel tribesmen. The sepoys were certainly outnumbered at the outset by about two to one, their British officers had been shot down, and no reinforcements could be obtained for some hours, but still 300 men, trained in frontier warfare and accustomed to sharp encounters, would have made light of such odds, always provided they had a good supply of ball cartridge. Moreover, there were the two mountain guns, giving a great advantage to the force had they only been adequately supplied with ammunition. Unfortunately the infantry had only twenty-two rounds of ammunition per man in their pouches. Besides this there were ten boxes, each containing 600 rounds carried on mules. Of these four boxes were lost with the mules which stampeded when the attack was first delivered. This left six boxes, or 12 more rounds per man; and but for the coolness of Subadar Narain Singh, of the 1st Sikhs, who was afterwards killed, even this small reserve might not have been forthcoming. This splendid Native Officer when the danger declared itself, at once grasped the importance of getting at the ammunition, and began distributing it to the men regardless of a heavy fire. Nevertheless the troops were placed in the most awkward position and nothing but their splendid steadiness saved them from being cut up to a man, for their original assailants were reinforced by 300 or 400 more tribesmen on the way to Sherana, and a determined rush to close quarters could scarcely have been stopped. The sepoys seem to have husbanded their scanty store of ammunition; their native officers were cool and collected; and the little party retired until a fairly good defensive position was reached. When the reinforcements arrived from Datta Khel bringing fresh ammunition both for guns and rifles the danger at once ceased. Sherana was shelled and the Mada Khel retired to a respectful distance. The affair shows how necessary it is for officers placed as Colonel Bunny was to scrupulously respect the order, as laid down by the higher military authorities, when troops have to be employed in aid of the civil power. G. O. C. C. 76 of 1891 runs as follows:—"Troops required to proceed one march or more from their stations in support of the civil power will invariably take with them their second reserve of ammunition, or a total of 200 rounds per rifle. No deviation from this rule will be permitted except by the express authority of the General Officer Commanding, who, if he sanctions a less supply, will report the circumstance by urgent telegram to the Adjutant-General."

This General Order was issued after the disaster at Manipur, where Mr. Quinton's escort would have run short of ammunition if there had not been a reserve of Snider cartridges lying in the Residency. No more important G. O. C. C. has been issued of late years than this particular one, and it should be respected most scrupulously. On the borders of India, whether on the north-west or the north-east, there are always possibilities of sudden outbreaks, even when everything seems to promise well. In 1891 no one would ever have suspected that the Manipuris would have shown their teeth; in 1895 the outbreak in Chitral came as a startling surprise; last month we had the treacherous attack on Mr. Gee's escort. The moral of these affairs is always the same, but we never seem to profit by experience. Our officers are lulled into security by the "friendly" attitude of the people they are dealing with; they forget that Oriental races are adepts in stratagem; and it is only when a disaster takes place that the lessons of the past are remembered. It seems quite possible that the Mada Khel knew perfectly well how small a supply of ammunition had been served out to the sepoys. At any rate they could see that there was no great reserve with the party, while close observation would disclose the fact that the men themselves had not more than 20 rounds or so upon their persons. The proper allowance for the escort would have been 300 by 200 rounds, or 60,000 in all, a quantity sufficient for several days' fighting. As it was some 6,000 rounds only were available, and the tribesmen had really the advantage on their side once the fire of the troops began to slacken. It would, we think, be well that the attention of all senior military officers in India should again be called to the G. O. C. C. of 1891, as, otherwise, it may come to be regarded as a dead letter.

As for the two mountain guns, it is stated in the further account of the day which we published yesterday, that they were only furnished with 16 rounds. This paltry allowance was of course expended in a few moments in checking the first rush of the enemy, and after that the guns were only an embarrassment to the party. The battery in question, No. 6, Bombay, has lately been again armed with the short 7-pr. gun of 200lb. With this weapon the usual number of rounds to be carried per gun, exclusive of reserve ammunition, is 90. It is conceivable that the whole amount, carried on six mules, might not be taken on an excursion for escort duty; but it would be quite out of the way, we are assured, for less than three mules, i.e. forty-eight rounds, ever to go out with the guns. But by strange and deliberate perversity somebody must have been moved to divide this minimum allowance by three for this special occasion. Fate had decreed that the Wazirie should have their chance. From the execution which the guns did during the few minutes that their fire lasted, it is plain that they would have been of immense value in facilitating the withdrawal had they been properly provided with ammunition, and would have altogether removed the danger that the whole force might be rushed and annihilated. Some stringent order like that quoted for the infantry, seems to be equally needed in the case of the artillery to lay down a clear minimum ammunition supply when on escort duty. If guns are to be taken out at all, it is certainly worth while to insist that they shall be taken out in a state of efficiency.—*Pioneer.*

THE OUTRAGE AT MAIZAR.

GALLANTRY OF ALL RANKS.

The following appears in the *Gazette of India*:—

The Governor-General in Council directs the publication of the subjoined letter from the Adjutant-General in India submitting reports from Lieutenant-Colonel Gray, commanding the troops in the Tochi Valley, relating to the attack made by the Madda Khels on the Political Officer's escort at Maizar on the 10th June. These reports are to be regarded as despatches. The Governor-General entirely concurs with the Commander-in-Chief in his appreciation of the gallantry and devotion of the British officers, and the coolness, bravery and discipline of all ranks when deprived of their leaders and compelled to retire under the most difficult conditions. The conduct of both officers and men on this trying occasion was worthy of the best traditions of the Punjab Frontier Force, and will add to the high reputation for soldier-like conduct which the force has ever enjoyed.

The Adjutant-General's letter runs:—The Commander-in-Chief feels assured that there can be but one opinion as regards the behaviour of all ranks after the attack commenced. The report describes in graphic language the gallantry and devoted example of the British officers who though wounded continued to direct the withdrawal of the force until incapacitated by their injuries. The coolness and heroic conduct of the native officers, non-commissioned officers and men, the determined stand at the garden wall where those who fell gave their lives to cover the withdrawal of their wounded comrades, and the admirable discipline exhibited in the deliberate and systematic withdrawal of the force, carried out as it was under a heavy fire and under most trying circumstances,—these are some of the leading characteristics of the combat; and it is with a deep sense of satisfaction that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief submits this record of a gallant deed of arms, second to none in the annals of the Indian Army. The march performed by the reinforcements from Datta Khel, who traversed a distance of 9 miles in an hour and a half under a burning sun of a June afternoon, shows the stamina and soldier-like spirit of the party and deserves marked commendation. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief desires also to express his hearty concurrence in the remarks made by Lieutenant-Colonel Gray on the valuable assistance rendered to the troops by Mr. Gee, Political Officer, during the retirement. The staunchness and devotion of the whole force, and particularly the excellent conduct of the native officers when thrown on their own resources, are worthy of the highest praise, and while deploring the loss of so many brave soldiers, it is with a deep sense of admiration and appreciation of their conduct that His Excellency directs the submission of these reports with a strong recommendation that they may be regarded as despatches and published under the orders of the Governor-General in Council.

London is, no doubt, on the whole a healthy place, but at the same time the hospitals it contains are evidence of the great prevalence of disease within its borders. In view of Hospital Sunday the Hospital gives some interesting figures on this subject, showing the cases treated at the voluntary hospitals and dispensaries of London and also at the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board during 1895. They amounted altogether to the enormous total of one million seven hundred and fifty-three thousand six hundred and eleven patients. What an amount of suffering these figures represent!

Don't Look Old.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Fortify the System against Disease
PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S
Trade WW Mark
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—Medical Review.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.
The Late Lord Clyde said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—Earl of Aldborough.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) SARSAPARILLA
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.
Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c. &c.

BABES
THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER
Made From
ROBINSON'S
PATENT
BARLEY

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.
THE ONLY AWARD
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS
AT CHICAGO, 1893.
Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.
Numbers for use by Bankers
Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.
Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no Brushing.
ASK FOR IT.

WATERPROOF.
HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet.
JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS
Recommended 3007 Newspapers
"They are a Treasure." Standard.
Sold by all Stationers.

They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.
"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure." Standard
"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen." Court Journal
"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value." Engineer.
MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "Carlton" Club:—
Messrs. R. Mathews & Company. Carlton Club, Dec. 20, 1875
Gentlemen,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.
Yours obediently,
W. Griffin Sutton, Secretary
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the CARLTON WHISKIES that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is there ore to caution consumers to Carefully Examine the Corks and Capsules to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.
CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.
Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.
HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.
PERSONALLY ORDERED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
ADOPTED BY Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c. And by Leading Physicians.
PRONOUNCED BY Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B. a most efficient substitute for the live horse.
USED BY MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY. The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE. The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS. AND MANY OTHERS.
EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."
The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.
FULL PARTICULARS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, POST FREE:
Vigor & Co. 21, Baker St. London.

HUNTLY BLEND
OF
ALL MERCHANTS.
REGISTERED HB
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.
Facsimile of Label.
AGENTS:
TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

COVENTRY CROSS CYCLES.
Second to None.
Unequalled FOR Strength, Quality, AND Finish.

THE COVENTRY CROSS CYCLE Co., Ltd., COVENTRY, ENGLAND.
Fully Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post free on application to our Works at Coventry, or to the Manager of this Paper. AGENTS WANTED.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
J. v. Liebig
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.
Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

DINNEFORDS
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTUTY
FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

"THE DIAMOND JUBILEE" CIGARETTES.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

50 Cigarettes
IN COMMEMORATION OF "THE DIAMOND JUBILEE"
50 Cigarettes
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED by FROM BEST TURKISH TOBACCO
D. MACROPOLO BOMBAY

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Per Box of 50, Re. 1-8.

It is with every confidence of still further public support that I have taken the liberty of presenting to my numerous customers a new brand of Cigarettes which, I am sanguine, will meet with merited recognition. The brand is appropriate to the auspicious occasion, and I venture to trust that the unanimous verdict of intending patrons will be favourable, inasmuch as these Cigarettes are manufactured from the **finest quality Yenidje Turkish Tobacco.**

One trial will ensure permanent orders from those who enjoy a cool, fragrant Cigarette.

D. MACROPOLO,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS TO H. E. THE VICEROY,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majend, Abdool Guony, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENGLAND.

SUPERIOR to **Vaseline and Cucumbers**

to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS

CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS
Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

"G.B." DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

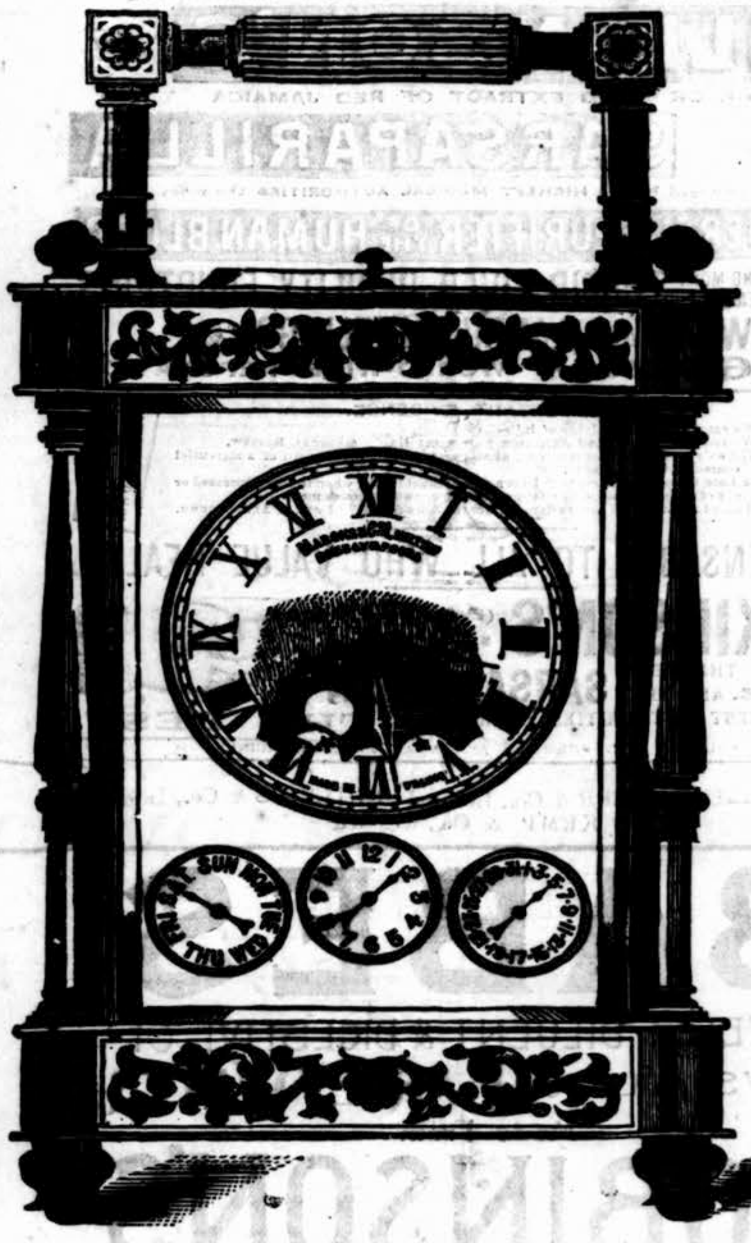
BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE. It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.



The above illustrates a Carriage Clock full size, it is beautifully enamelled in the finest Parisian enamelling, is a quarter Repeater, Calendar showing day and date of month, with phases of the moon, and also is an Alarum. Complete in strong portable leather case, Rs. 385.

SO CALLED because having watch movements and being fitted into a handy portabl form of case, they are especially adopted to the requirements of travellers by land or sea. They all go for 8 days, or, in other words, require to be wound once a week. They go in any position and are unaffected by rough or violent movement; they are protected by strong leather outer cases, fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.

The frames are of solid bronze, richly gilded or nickelled or enamelled, having thick plate glass panels all round, with polished bevelled edges, and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter.

We have now on hand a very fine collection of the above. Special attention has been devoted to the mechanism of these excellent time-keepers, rendering them useful for a life-time.

TIME PIECES (non-strikers), Rs. 35, Rs. 50 and Rs. 85.

CLOCKS, striking hours and half hours, Rs. 125, Rs. 135 and Rs. 140.

REPEATERS, striking hours when interrogated, Rs. 150, Rs. 175, Rs. 275, and Rs. 490.

QUARTER REPEATERS, striking hours and all quarters when interrogated, Rs. 275, Rs. 420, and Rs. 490.

CALENDAR with REPEATER and ALARUM, Rs. 250 and Rs. 285.

REPEATER with ALARUM, Rs. 420.

CLOCK with REPEATER, CENTRE SECON and ALARUM, Rs. 200.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE MODERN "JUDGMENT OF PARIS."

(PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.)

Pears

THE **ONLY** **GOLD MEDAL** ever awarded solely for Toilet Soap at any International Exhibition in the World.

TWENTY Highest Awards, representing the consensus of Opinion of more than 100 Analysts and Soapmakers.

Neave's Food

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

For

Infants—
"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."
SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

Invalids—
"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required."
H. C. BARTLETT, PH.D., F.C.S.

Growing Children—
"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health."
WILLIAM JOHN, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.

And

The Aged—
"The Food is equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."
"MEDICAL MAGAZINE."

Best and Cheapest.
In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.
"Lanoline" Toilet Soap 6d. per tablet

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"

from all Chemists.
Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

Toilet "Lanoline" for Delicate and Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1s.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

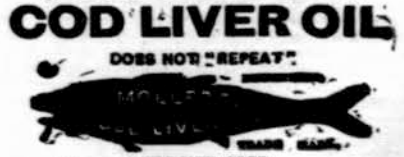
ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS

81, Rue afayette, PARIS.
HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms Schools, &c.
From £4 upwar
Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.
Apply to Messrs. B. NAZIR & Co.,
10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

PETER MÖLLER'S NEW

COD LIVER OIL

DOES NOT "REPEAT".



HYDROXYL-FREE.

The only Cod Liver Oil entirely free from the decomposed fats which are the cause of "repeating" or eructations. Absolutely pure.

None genuine but those bearing our signature and trade mark.

Of all Chemists.

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY"

ATKINSON'S

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much More Refreshing than the German kinds.

USE **ATKINSON'S** ONLY, AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with Shield-shape Blue and Yellow Label and usual "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.